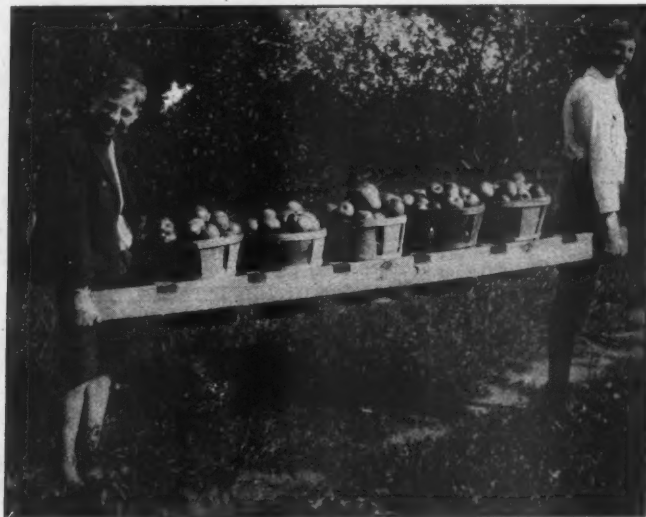


GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER



Among the Grape Vines.—\$5 Prize.

Several weeks ago Green's Fruit Grower offered a prize of \$5 for the best photograph. In response to this offer we have received many beautiful photographs, thus it has not been an easy matter to decide which of the large number received is entitled to the reward. But a competent jury has decided that the above photograph of "Girls among the Grapes" is entitled to the prize, which has thus been awarded to Stella H. Blood, of Illinois. A condition of this contest was that we should have the privilege of reproducing the many photographs submitted in this contest, therefore, we have published and will continue to publish, many beautiful photographs entered for this contest. Those who have sent in photographs have our thanks for their great kindness, and for the interest they have taken in our publication.



On the Way Home from the Orchard.—Honorable Mention.

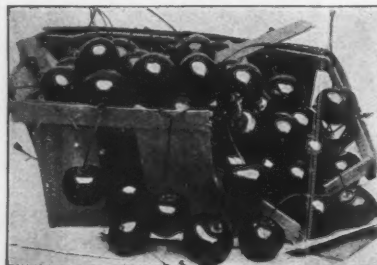
This attractive photograph was sent us by a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower whose name and address are lost, therefore, we cannot give the credit we desire for the skill shown.



Our Leaders—Niagara and Elberta Peach.

100,000 Peach Trees

We make a specialty of Peach trees which are grown on land particularly adapted for peach growing. Our leaders are, **Niagara** and **Elberta**, the two most profitable peaches grown. Also, Early and Late Crawford, Champion, Crosby, and Chair's Choice—all northern grown trees.



50,000 Cherry Trees

This is one of the neglected fruits, yet the most profitable of all stone fruits for some sections. Our leading varieties are, **Montmorency**, Early Richmond, English Morello, **Black Tartarian**, Napoleon, Gov. Wood, and Windsor.

150,000 Apple Trees

The Apple, King of Fruits

Our list contains all the best and hardiest varieties. Our prices are lower for apple trees *True to Name* than those of other reliable firms.



Reine Claude Plums

BARGAINS IN Fruit Trees Plants and Vines

We are offering plum trees at special low prices for spring planting. Select from the following list such varieties as you need.

BURBANK, ABUNDANCE, THANKSGIVING, Red June, Climax, LOMBARD, SHIPPER'S PRIDE, GUEII, Bradshaw, Niagara, Reine Claude, and Wickson. York State, German and Felleberg prune trees.

GREEN'S TREES Direct from the Grower at 35 Per Cent. Less Than Tree Agents Prices



Winter Banana Apples

We offer large, medium and small size trees of this variety.

70,000 Plum Trees at Bargain Prices

Our prices are lower for **APPLE, CHERRY** and **PEACH** trees than those of other reliable growers.

Send Us a List of What You Need for Special Prices

GREEN'S CATALOGUE for 1908 explains how you can secure bargains in **PLUM, APPLE, PEACH** and Poplar trees, Blackberries, Raspberries, Grapes, and Asparagus plants. So, if you want this valuable catalogue Free, just say so on a postal card and it will be sent you by return mail.

Green's Nursery Company,
No. 7 Wall Street, Rochester, N. Y.

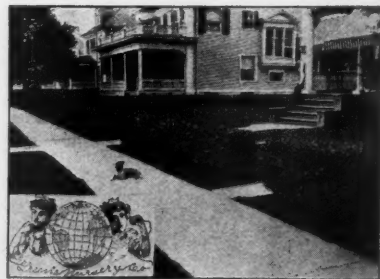


Bartlett and Kieffer Pear Trees

75,000 Pear Trees

Standard and Dwarf

Our land is somewhat clayey and very rich which produce the finest trees. We have all of the standard varieties, Anjou, **Bartlett**, Clapp's Favorite, **Flemish Beauty**, Kieffer, Seckel, Wilder Early, Duchess, and Clairgeau.



California Privet

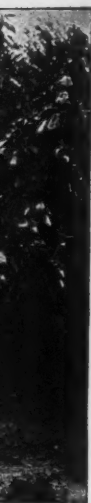
The best hedge plant to improve your grounds; for sale, 25,000 strong, well-rooted plants.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

Write us and we will help you in selecting attractive and desirable varieties for your grounds. Our specialties are, **Hardy Catalpa, Sugar Maple, American Elm, Carolina and Lombardy Poplar Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Vines, and Roses**, in a large assortment. Should you not find offered in catalogue what you need write us for Special Prices.



Gueii Plums

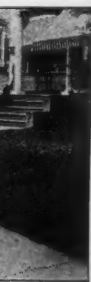


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OUR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This department is established for the benefit of the readers of Green's Fruit Grower who have anything to sell. The conditions: No display advertising will be placed in this department. The first three words only to be printed in capital letters. Each abbreviation and number will count as one word. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1. An advertisement containing fifteen words or less, will be inserted at \$1 per issue, additional words six cents each. We cannot afford to do any book-keeping at this rate and therefore cash must accompany every order. Orders must reach us not later than the 15th of the month previous to the month in which the advertisement is to appear. Five per cent. discount on orders to run three months or more.

Terms: CASH WITH ORDER. Address, Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE

IDEAL FRUIT FARM—376 acres, rich limestone land, in blue grass belt for sale cheap. Well watered, good dwelling—7 rooms; all necessary out buildings, two good barns. This property is especially well adapted to all kinds of fruit. For term address J. P. Reid, Academy, West Virginia.

100 ACRES containing nearly 11 miles The drainage, plenty Fruit, Water, and Buildings. O. K. Near Electric Line. Refer to J. F. Geckler, Liverpool, Medina Co., O.

FOR SALE—Ninety-three acres near Steubenville, O. E. T. James, Everett, Washington.

FOR SALE—168 acres good fruit land near Mobile, Alabama. A bargain. Write for particulars. J. R. Penn, Sandusky, O.

PEACH ORCHARD near Chattanooga, Tenn., 8,000 young bearing trees, good buildings, healthful climate; reason, business here. Frank Coe, Hutchinson, Kansas.

STRAWBERRIES—Thirty-five varieties. The 3 W. W. and the Highland are the great money-making varieties. Catalogue free. C. W. Graham, Afton, N. Y.

INVEST NEAR SPOKANE, WASH. North Plymouth addition, elegant tract just opened, one mile from this hustling city; location, soil, water supply and other conditions just right for fruit growing, gardening, poultry, dairying and for a delightful suburban home; \$150 per acre; \$15.00 cash, \$10.00 monthly; rapid increase certain; send to-day for plat. R. L. Bogardus, Box 531, Spokane, Wash. Established 1897.

FOR SALE—Large Improved Yorkshire pigs, pairs not akin—Dams—Canadian bred, imported English, and United States Sires. In breeding, few as good; none better in America. Cottage Hill Farm, Coloma, Mich.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—White Rocks, White Indian Games, White Leghorns; choice, selected pens; single sittings or by the hundred; also white Holland Turkey. Order now. Kirby Orchard Co., Covert, Mich.

PIGEONS—Runt Homers; large, healthy stock; prices reasonable. Fred Michelbach, Prop., Four Oak Poultry Farm, Bridgeton, N. J.

CASH for your property wherever located; for quick sale, send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

POULTRY FOR SALE

EGGS AND FOWLS at cut prices. Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Leghorns, Minorcas. Large Catalogue Free. Lewis C. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—The quality kind. Stock, shipped on approval. Eggs, fertility guaranteed. Chickens, live arrival guaranteed. Write for booklet and price list. Ferris Poultry Farm, 558 North Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS of the finest quality. Eggs \$2 per sitting. J. F. Agnew, East Providence, R. I.

BUFF LEGHORNS—Greatest layers Leghorn family. Solid Buff Eggs. Write, P. A. Webster, Cazenovia, N. Y.

WHITE ROCKS Fishel Strain Direct. Pure white, Large, Good layers. Eggs, \$1 per 15. E. C. Purdy, Box A, Croton Falls, N. Y.

DAY-OLD CHICKS—Nine varieties, hatched, sold and shipped safely. Limit, 2,000 males; capacity, 14,000. Booklet free. Old Honey Hatchery, Dept. D., New Washington, Ohio.

GOOD BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels, \$1.50 each. Booklet free. W. D. Congdon, Waterman, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

SALESMAN—Here's your opportunity to learn the Real Estate business without paying twenty to forty dollars. Certain circumstances enable us to place on the market a limited number of copies of a course of instructions teaching this lucrative business from A to Z and exactly the same, except original cover, as sold the country over at twenty dollars and very highly praised, or money refunded. This course is all in one book. No "Tommy Rot" co-operation about it. Price \$2.25. How this happened is our business, yours is to get the book, so order to-day if you expect one. Positively no letters of inquiry answered, as this ad tells the story. The Graves Adv. Agency, Graves Bldg., Cleveland, O.

LABOR-SAVING—Every woman should use them. You can make money selling them. Sample postpaid 10 cents. Full instructions. E. S. Everett, Winchester, Mass.

RANEY HOME CANNER—Save your surplus Fruit and Vegetables. Canning business at your own Home. Time tried. OLD RELIABLE RANEY CANNER. Send for Free Book. E. G. Mendenhall, Box 303, Kinmundy, Ill.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., Publishers.

C. A. GREEN, President and Treas.

JOHN W. BALL, Secretary.

Charles A. Green, Editor.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, Associate Editor.

R. E. BURLEIGH, Advertising Manager.

Price 50 cents per year, if paid in advance.

Office, Corner South and Highland Avenues.

Rates for advertising space made known on application.

Entered at Rochester Post Office as second class mail matter.

Subscribers who intend to change their residence will please notify this office, giving old and new addresses.

OUR ADVERTISERS.—We believe that the advertisers using space in Green's Fruit Grower are a worthy and deserving class of business men. It is not our intention to permit the insertion of any swindling advertisement in these pages. If any subscriber has been defrauded by any advertisement appearing in Green's Fruit Grower he will do us and the public at large a service by at once reporting this advertiser to us, giving full particulars. Upon receipt of this complaint we will investigate the affair and will do everything in our power to bring about a satisfactory adjustment. If we find that any advertiser has defrauded our readers, we will deny him space for his future ads. In these pages.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Value of Shade Trees.—People of the eastern and middle states can scarcely appreciate the beauty of forest trees since they have never been deprived of them. Should they move to the plains of Dakota where there are scarcely any trees they would become homesick, longing for the beauties of their old homes in the east. Farmers are often thoughtless in destroying beautiful shade trees growing along their fences or in pasture lots. The value of farms can be greatly increased by planting shade trees along the highway, but do not plant them so closely together as to shade the road and prevent its drying after heavy rains. That American people do not appreciate the value of ornamental trees, shrubs and plants is made plain from the fact that they seldom buy them of the nurseries when ordering fruit trees. Fruit trees are also beautiful, but they cannot be expected to take the place of shade trees. Rochester, N. Y., is a city of shade trees. When the city is viewed from the eminence from which Green's Fruit Grower office is located the entire city looks like a vast park. Remove these trees and the city would lose a large part of its value, or many million dollars.

Farm Help Hired by the Year.

There is no doubt that one reason why labor is scarce on the farm is that many farmers do not give their laborers work all of the year round. Most farmers hire their men for eight months after which they have nothing for them to do. There are few laborers who can support a family on the wages received from eight months' work. Every man with a family should be employed all of the year round. There is indeed a scarcity of labor in the city as well as in the country, but it is not so noticeable or so severe.

The question is, how to employ the farm hands in winter. There is work that could be devised for the men. They could haul the manure, prepare the buildings, build boxes for moving and storing potatoes, apples, etc., prune the trees of the orchard, cut the firewood, draw logs to the saw mill, take grists to the mill, paint the farm wagons and farm tools, dig out stumps, rocks, and ditch the low lands.

When the farmer learns to provide work for his men during the winter

months as well as during the summer, there will be less complaint made from the scarcity of labor on the farm.

Bag Holders.—No boy likes to be a bag-holder, for it is a thankless task. Boys prefer active work. They like to do things that require skill; yet most boys have been used as bag-holders for thousands of years, during which time the boy's blood has stagnated for lack of exercise. Every farmer should have a mechanical bag-holder. There are many devices for holding open bags, so that your boy may not be compelled to stand all day in one position holding open bags for somebody to shovel in grain. A bag-holder can be bought at most agricultural warehouses, but any ingenious man or boy can make a home-made bag-holder.

Disgusted.

A subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower from Jefferson, Maine, is thoroughly disgusted. Why is he disgusted? He does not find himself correctly entered on the subscription records of Green's Fruit Grower. In his letter of complaint he does not sign his name nor any other name and does not state where he lives.

Is it not in order now for Green's Fruit Grower clerks to be disgusted? No, we are not disgusted because we are used to such mistakes as this. I will ask you, kind reader, to remember that if anything is wrong in connection with your subscription account that possibly it is owing to the fact you have written us but have failed to sign your name to that letter, therefore we are helpless and can do nothing. Another mistake is often made when subscribers move and desire a change of post-office address; they must in every such case give the name of their old post-office as well as the name of the new post-office. Thus only are we enabled to find them on our books, as our records are kept by post-offices and not by names.

A fine old Axminster carpet is at present in the carpet factory at Wilton, where it is being repaired after having been in use for fully 150 years. It was purchased by the present owner's great grandfather. Carpe's had been made at Wilton for 350 years, but the trade languished and finally stopped. No wonder, when a carpet lasted 150 years.

Does This Mean You?

A number of subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower are owing us for subscriptions. Simply pin \$1.00 to the attached order blank, mail it at Green's risk, and get Green's Fruit Grower for 3 years. After marking off the time you have already received Green's Fruit Grower, we will credit you for the balance of the 3 years and send you a postal card stating just when your subscription will expire.

Will you favor us by sending in your renewal at once, as we need the money NOW. "Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

C. A. GREEN, Editor.

PLEASE RENEW MY SUBSCRIPTION

Name.....
(Sign Here)
Post Office.....
County..... State.....

I enclose herewith \$1.00 for which please credit me for 3 years' subscription to Green's Fruit Grower, and send me a postal card stating just when the 3 years will expire.

To the Publishers of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

OUR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued

DO YOUR OWN SOLDERING—Regular tinner's soldering set, consisting of one large soldering copper, resin, soldering sa'ts, acid, file, scraper, preparation for tinning copper, and book of instructions telling how to solder all kinds of metals. Price complete, \$2.50. Chas. F. Lewis, 804 Main street, Jamestown, N. Y.

SIX POSTAL CARDS free and four months' trial subscription to fine boys' paper for 10 cents. Practical Farmer Boy, Saratoga, Ind.

COLD STORAGE is the best way of keeping fruit—everybody knows that. You may think that the cost of a plant is greater than you can afford. Investigate the Gravity Brine System. Better results than with a refrigerating machine; lower first cost; absolute safety against break down. Madison Cooper Co., No. 120 Court street, Watertown, N. Y.

CLOUGH'S LAMPLESS BROODER—"Chicken Habits at Night" tells all about it. Price 10c. V. W. Clough, North McGregor, Iowa. P. O. Box, 5.

PRINTING—100 fine envelopes, note heads, bill heads, or cards, neatly printed and delivered for 50 cents. Samples free. E. L. French, Bedford, Mass.

SMUCKER'S Pure Home-made Apple Butter is like mother used to make. Quality our aim. A satisfied customer our motto. J. M. Smucker, Box 515, Orville, O.

BEAUTIFUL MUSIC. Wonderful variety of world-famous vocal and instrumental pieces, six cents each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogues free. Herman & Co., Underprice Music Sellers, 1437 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Penn.

PAN AMERICAN and Autumn Strawberry Plants. Fruit from August to November. Plants for sale by Samuel Cooper, Delevan, N. Y. Circulars free.

CUTAWAY ORCHARD DISC HARROWS. Extension. Reversible; best tool ever used in orchard or fruit. One and two horses. Fruit Growers Specialties. Catalogue. E. G. Mendenhall, Box 303, Kinmundy, Ill.

WANTED work on fruit farm. Unmarried, strictly temperate, best of references. Apple growing preferred. Frank E. Lindsey, Bloomville, N. Y.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

The "Thomas Convertible Brooder" is the most practical yet. Revolutionizing old methods. Instantly changed to single or double. Customer says: "Brooder cost \$2 to make; raised over 300 chicks in it past season." Make it yourself. Plans and specifications 50c; returned if misrepresented. Red stamp for booklet, containing valuable facts. Thomas Brooder Company, Bedford Court, Detroit, Mich.

FARMS WANTED

If you have one to sell, write us at once. King & Nelson, Barton, N. Y.

BULL FOR SALE

YOUNG REGISTERED Holstein Bull—High breeding. Pedigree, color markings, price on application. Madison Cooper, 120 Court street, Watertown, N. Y.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.

\$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during sparetime; taught in simplest English. Diploma granted. Positions obtained successful students; cost in reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. **ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL**, Dept. 17, London, Canada.

PATENTS SECURED ON EASY PAYMENTS.

WRITE FOR TERMS. SHEPARD & HAVELL, Box 2215-F, WASHINGTON, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED in every neighborhood to look after new and renewal subscriptions. LIBERAL commissions and extra monthly cash prices. Pleasant and profitable work. For terms address, **FARMERS' REVIEW**, 1617 Elm North Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

\$21 a week to put out Merchandise and Grocery catalogs. Home territory. American Home Supply Co., Dept. F-114, Chicago.

Write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich., for best list of fruit, grain, and stock farms.

\$8 Paid Per 100 for Distributing Samples of Washing fluid. Send 6c. stamp. A. W. SCOTT, Cooke, N. Y.

Agents \$103.50 per month SELF SHARPENING. Selling three world fast Razors. V. C. Glozier, Columbus, O. Mail 22 pairs in 5 CENTS TO THE END. How. Fax Order, Co. Thomas Mfg. Co. 63 St. Dayton, O.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office, \$600 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. **The Veterinary Science Association**, Dept. 18, London, Canada.

I have cured cases of 20 years standing. Trial package free by mail. Dr. A. FRANK, 1214 Park St., Chicago, Ill.

\$90 A MONTH for men to put out Merchandise and Grocery catalogs. Mail Order House. Elmer Bros., Chicago.

DISTRIBUTERS WANTED—For Circulars and Samples, Tack Signs, Nothing to Sell. Universal Advertising Co., 310 Drexel Bank Bldg., Chicago.

ASTHMA I want to tell all who are afflicted with asthma what cured me after 45 years of suffering. Send your name and address and learn of something for which you will be grateful the rest of your life. G. F. ALEXANDER 461 Exchange St., Portland, Me.

HEATH TO HEAVEN GUARANTEED. NEWTON'S HEAVE AND CURE CURE. A VETERINARY SPECIFIC. 15 years sale. One to two days will cure Horses. \$1.00 per can. Of dealers, or prepaid. Send for booklet. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, O.

Wheels, Freight Paid \$8.75 for 4 Huggy Wheels, Steel Tires on. With Rubber Tires, \$15.00. 1 mfg. wheels 1/2 to 4 in. tread. Rubber Tire Top Buggies, \$41; Harrows, \$5. Write for catalog. Learn how to buy direct. Reaple Wheels, \$5.00. Wagon Umbrella FREE. W. M. Boob, Cincinnati, O.



Green's Offer



CATTLE BY THE LAKE.

COPYRIGHTED BY JAMES LEE CO., 1906.

The above picture (in nine colors) of cattle and rural scenery is worthy of being framed and hung upon the wall in the home of every reader of Green's Fruit Grower. The above engraving but faintly illustrates the beauty of this picture, which resembles an oil painting and which could not be bought for hundreds of dollars. Green's Fruit Grower offers this elegant colored picture, to be sent by mail postpaid, securely packed in a strong tube, to any person who accepts GREEN'S OFFER. (Use coupon below.) Do not delay as we have only a limited number of these beautiful pictures to give away. Size of picture, 16 by 20 inches.

Green's Fruit Grower (Two years)

and Home Companion, edited by Charles A. Green, is the largest and greatest horticultural publication in America. It is a magazine for the fruit grower, for the success of his occupation, for his home, and for his home folks. Some of the special features are: Editorial Comment, Orchard, Poultry, Farming, Health, Small Fruit, and Woman's Department for a year.

Farm and Fireside (1 year)

is the national farm paper read all over the country by nearly three million happy people each number. Farm and Fireside pays more for its editorial matter than any other farm paper. It is a Great Farm Paper Growing Greater—all the time.

Vick's Magazine (1 year)

is the ideal magazine for the farmer's wife and daughter. It is a home magazine in every sense, and devotes many pages to flowers, the garden, and beautifying the home. Vick's will be welcomed in every farm home.

Cattle by the Lake

A beautiful reproduction of an oil painting in nine colors. Size of picture, 16x20 inches. We guarantee its safe arrival at your home. (See above illustration.)

ALL FOUR

including GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER 2 whole years—24 big numbers for

\$1.00

Canadian Subscribers should send \$1.25 extra for excess postage. If you want Green's Fruit Grower only one year the price of this club is 75c. in this country, or \$1.50 in Canada.

Use this coupon when ordering. Pin a dollar bill to it and send it at Green's risk. Do it to-day.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

Date.....

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find \$1.00 for which please advance my paid subscription to Green's Fruit Grower two years (2) from the date it expires or expired, and send me a postal card stating the date to which it will be paid; also, send me Farm and Fireside one (1) year (24 numbers); also, send me Vick's Magazine one (1) year; also, send me the above reproduction of an oil painting in colors, securely packed in a paper tube.

Name.....

Place.....

State.....

NOTE—If you want the magazines sent to different addresses, just say so.

Address, Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Special Articles on Orcharding in This Issue.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER
and HOME COMPANION

Published Monthly—Price, 50 Cents a Year.

Volume 28.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1908.

Number 2.

How an Old Orchard Was
Made to Pay.An Incident at the Ohio (Wooster) Agricultural
Experiment Station.Prepared Expressly for Green's Fruit Grower.
Photographs by Courtesy of Ohio Experiment Station.

"Good-morning! Is this Professor Ballou, of the Agricultural Experiment Station?"

"This is Mr. Ballou."

"And do you have charge of the Orchard Department?"

"Yes, that is my work in this station."

"Well you are the man I want to see."

"Perhaps you do not know who I am? My name is Hiram Buzzsaw. I live about five miles south of the city. I have been making inquiries about old apple orchards and how to make them bear fruit. You see it's like this. Mirandy, that's my wife, and I were born and raised here in Ohio; we married here, but not having much of this world's goods when we married, we went down to Texas where land was cheap, and I wish you could have seen our fruit farm there. Talk about fruit, why our orchard did nothing but bear. We always had hundreds of bushels of apples every year and peaches, too; but as the years went by and no little Buzzsaws came to us, Mirandy and I got along in years and we sold our beautiful farm and came back to the old state where our friends and relatives lived. We had plenty of money and after looking around for a fruit farm purchased the one near 'Howard's Corners,' as I mentioned before, south of here. I guess you know the place, it faces the southeast, and the land lays high and dry."

"On this farm there is a new orchard with lots of young apple trees and an old apple orchard that will not bear fruit. It seems to me that the only ambition this orchard has ever had, was to grow itself into as big trees as it could, as if it were trying to copy some old forest. Here is a picture of the old orchard took last spring. Of course there are a few dead limbs, but why can't this old orchard be made to bear fruit and help out, while the young orchard is growing? That is the question, Professor, that has brought me here to-day and I leave it for you to answer. I will do just as you say, only make the old orchard bear fruit. For five years Mirandy and I have waited, after giving it every care, but it does no good. If we cannot make it bear then it is to the axe with it, and stove wood it will be."

"Now, Mr. Buzzsaw, if you say so, we will use your orchard, and experiment with it; and as it is nearly time for action you may expect us to commence work to-morrow."

This was March 1st, 1905.

After Mr. Buzzsaw had departed, Professor Ballou called several of his assistants together and the next morning they commenced work on the old orchard.

"There is considerable work cutting back an old orchard as the above picture shows. The object in view, in the process of renewal, was not to demonstrate that an old orchard can or should be made to take the place of a young orchard, but to cause it to lapse into renewed, profitable, fruit production, fully covering the interval from the time of planting until they should come into generous fruit bearing. To bring about, in the old orchard, the condition necessary to obtain the object in view, it was considered of first importance that the height of the trees be reduced very materially. Upon this severe cutting back or 'heading down' rested the whole plan of renewal. For as a natural result, would follow the production of a vigorous system of new wood at a reduced altitude. The reinvigoration of the lower or more horizontal branches which, under former adverse conditions, had been only inactive members of the tree, their

season of the year, is that the rising sap causes the surface of the wound to remain moist or wet and not in the best condition to receive and hold a substantial coat of paint. Hereafter it will be preferred to postpone the dressing of the wounds until the surfaces have become dry and somewhat 'checked' by the action of wind and snow in which condition they receive, and hold very persistently,

in the profuse bloom, and the setting of a heavy percentage of fruit in the lower branches but in the persistence of the young fruits in clinging to the trees, and the rapidity of their growth. That which had previously been the almost sterile, lower hemisphere of the tree was quickened into renewed life and vigor and fruitfulness. Spraying, which, previously, had been so arduous a task, so unsatisfactory and imperfect, at once became a pleasure, so effectually could the work be done with so slight an expenditure of power and labor. Consequently insect enemies and fungus diseases were fully exposed to the merciless storm of Bordeaux mixture and arsenites blown from contiguous spray nozzles.

"In addition to the heavy crop of growing fruit, the old trees, thus renewed, threw out with but few exceptions, a remarkably vigorous growth of new wood from the stubs of branches left. Indeed, so promptly did the trees resume a well rounded, dome-like head, developed by the growing wood and dense foliage, that at the close of the first growing season the loss of the large, upright branches could hardly be noticed.

"In figure 4 is shown the characteristic form and appearance of the renewed trees during the first season's growth after cut back. The same tree is shown in figure 8 in apple picking season with its actual crop of fruit just taken off by the pickers who have now reached the climax of an experiment in which they manifest particular interest and enthusiasm the season through. The variety is the Wells, and the total product of picked fruit was 24 1-2 bushels from this tree. Six or seven bushels were previously gathered from the ground and made into cider; hence the total product of this tree was about thirty bushels.

"In figure 7 is presented a distant view of the old orchard after the more extensive renewal of 1906. This picture strikingly illustrates the reduced elevation of the renewed section as compared with the unrenewed portion. The trees renewed were snowy white with blossoms at the time the picture was taken. The taller or uncut trees showed no blossoms in 1906.

"In figure 9 is pictured a tree of Baltimore or Flushing Spitzenburg with its second crop of fruit at the close of the second season after renewal.

"It can safely be assured that the pruning back of these old trees, from 1-3 to 1-2 of their height, by no means results in the proportionate decrease in the quantity of fruit produced. On the contrary it was clearly evident that the total product was materially increased by the treatment. And with the increase in quantity came the marked increase in size of individual specimens. Adding to this the unusual soundness of fruit from thorough spraying and the accessibility of the crop when picking time comes, enabling the greater portion of the fruit to be gathered from an eight-foot step-ladder. See figure 4, in which the workmen are shown thinning fruit, the only conclusion at which the horticultural student can logically arrive is that the process of renewal is immediately and continually successful, profitable and gratifying.

"Just two years from the opening of this incident two people met and the following conversation took place:

"Good-morning, Professor!"

"Good-morning, Mr. Buzzsaw!"

"Well, Professor, you sure did make that old orchard pay."

For illustrations showing results of cutting back an old orchard, see following pages. Photographs No. 3, 4, 8 and 9, give evidence of how an old orchard can be made to pay. Professor Ballou has demonstrated this fact beyond the possibility of a doubt. Send for his bulletin on "Old Orchards" and secure the entire experiment. Address, Professor Ballou, care of State Experimental Station, Wooster, Ohio. Enclose postage.



Fig. 1. The above photograph, furnished us by Prof. Ballou, shows Mr. Buzzsaw's old orchard that would not bear apples before it was cut back.

fruit annually dropping in an early stage of development for want of necessary conditions of light, heat and sustenance.

"As a beginning, only half of the orchard was cut back. This work was done in the latter part of the month of March, 1905. Figure 1 shows the character of the trees at the time the workmen were ready to mount their ladders and ply their saws. It will be apparent, upon reference to this picture, with what difficulty the topmost branches of such trees can be reached with long extension spray rods, or tallest ladders. An overseer remained upon the ground and carefully directed the work, indicating the particular point at which each limb should be sawed. The work of cutting back was arduous and tiresome, because of the perilous footing and position of the workmen; but fair progress was made, and, the task of sawing was finally accomplished.

"Figure 2 gives an idea of the severity and apparently cruel degree of pruning by which the trees were relieved of their upper hemispheres. The cuts made by the saws were at an angle where it was possible to accomplish this, affording for the more perpendicular branches a slope that would quickly shed the water from rain or melting snow. The wounds were covered, some days later after the orchard had been cleared of the great, prostrate branches and abounding brush with a heavy coat of thick paint made of pure white lead and boiled linseed oil. The objectionable feature of painting so soon after cutting, at this particular

the mixture as it is applied. Paint of any color, providing it be a good quality of lead, will answer; but neutral colors, such as slate color, brown or gray should have the preference as these are less conspicuous.

"Should there be, among the number of trees renewed, one or more varieties which are of little value, or for any occasion undesirable, it is both interesting and profitable to graft into the large stock left after cutting back the branches, a choice variety or several varieties, to suit the demand of the market, or to gratify individual taste in the family where fruit is especially desired for home consumption. It is with peculiar pleasure to the writer that the reader may here be referred to the result of one of these grafts.

"See next page (Fig. 3); this is from a photograph of a very unusual example of precocious fruiting of a newly made graft. The great cluster of apples was produced from a graft set about eighteen months or the second season after setting. I desire it to be clearly understood that this early and abundant fruiting of a graft is unusual; but the picture so strikingly illustrates within a very small compass, the plan of grafting, and at the same time so admirably suggestive of the idea of rejuvenation or the renewed youthfulness of an aged tree or a part of an aged tree, that it is gladly submitted with this explanation.

"The results of the cutting back of the old trees was quickly apparent, not only



Fig. 2. The above photograph shows the men at work cutting back the old trees. These trees are about forty years old. Photograph furnished by Prof. Ballou.



Fig 3. This great cluster of apples was produced upon a graft set out eighteen months, or the second season after setting. This picture was taken directly after spraying. The Bordeaux mixture can be plainly seen upon the tree. (See article on third page.)

Fruit Helps

By Professor H. E. Van Deman, Associate Editor.



SOME RECENT ORCHARD EXPERIMENTS.

Within recent years there has been considerable done in the way of experimentation with different methods of orchard culture and much more discussion of the subject. There have been some valuable points brought out and we are much better informed than we were before the experiments were begun. The apple, being the leading orchard fruit, has been the fruit tree used almost exclusively in the experiments. The systems of culture that have been compared, very largely, were the sod and clean culture plans. There have been carefully prepared reports of the expenses of caring for each tract and of the crops obtained. In some cases these differently treated tracts have been in the same orchards and the trees alike in all respects, as to age, varieties, etc.

This is a matter of the most serious nature to orchardists everywhere, and more especially to those who are growing or wish to grow them on steep land, where cultivation is difficult and there is much washing away of the soil.

It has been my privilege to visit some of these orchards and see for myself the conditions under which they are growing, and I have examined the fruit and know of its character as well.

It is not essential that the details of the experiments be given in full that all may have a good understanding of the practical points. However, some of them may be necessary, or at least helpful.

IN OHIO.

There is one apple orchard, belonging to Mr. Vergon, in central Ohio, on land that is practically level and in good soil that has been growing in sod for many years. This orchard produces apples of large size, good color and in every way very satisfactory. Although I have never seen it, I am told by those who have been there that the only "culture"

it gets is mulching with the grass that grows on the ground, which is cut at least twice every year and forked under the branches of the trees.

In following up this idea, the Ohio Experiment station planted an orchard with a determination to prove by demonstration what would be the results of the same treatment on a young orchard, and in addition growing trees planted at the same time and in similar soil, with a space hoed and kept clean for a few feet around each tree, and also another adjacent plot kept under absolutely clean culture all the year by modern tools. Six years have passed and the results have been published. No doubt many have read the report, but others may not have had the opportunity.

Briefly stated, the plot in grass that was mowed and used as mulch about the trees, did far better than the others. Next to this was the plot that stood in grass with clean spaces about the trees and that under clean culture did the poorest. The latter washed badly, although the slope of the land was not steep, owing to its very loose condition. So far this experiment has not given time for the trees to prove what they will do in fruit production, but if the appearance of the trees, as shown by photographs, is any indication, and it surely is, the fruit will be about in proportion to the vigor of the trees.

IN NEW YORK ORCHARDS.

The orchard of Grant Hitchings in Onondaga county, New York, is another one of those grown by the sod mulch system and a very profitable one, too. I have carefully examined it and was much pleased with its appearance. The fruit from it, as I judged it at the Pan American exposition was very creditable to any system of orchard treatment. The trees range in age from over 60 years to those just planted. The land is a northern slope, quite steep, and the soil a deep moist clay, with underlying veins or strata of moisture that oozes out in springs at the foot of the slope. The grass is a mixture, forming a close sod and is mown twice each year and forked under the branches of the trees.

The Hitchings orchard I consider exceptional in that its soil is more moist and porous than is common, taking the country over. I have a similar location and soil at my summer home in the woods, and within 15 miles of Mr. Hitchings' place, but there is almost a mountain above it and all

in primitive forest, that insures an unbounded supply of moisture that permeates the subsoil. I am growing a small family orchard of mixed fruits there by the grass and weed mulch system, (for weeds will grow there), and expect it to succeed splendidly. It is starting off well.

The experiment station at Geneva, N. Y., has taken up the matter of comparative tests of orchard treatment. An apple orchard of ten acres in western New York that had been in bearing for a number of years was secured from the owner. It was almost abandoned by the original owner because of its unprofitable condition, having been in sod and treated as very many orchards are all over the country. But the present owner, some years ago, plowed up the sod and gave it good tillage with soy beans as a cover crop, which worked a marvelous change in the appearance and productiveness of the trees. When this orchard was taken in hand by Professor U. P. Hedrick of the Geneva station, in the spring of 1904, it was in this condition. All the trees were in a thrifty condition and had been bearing profitable crops of good apples. One half, or five acres, was seeded to grass and the other half given good tillage with plow, harrow and roller and followed by seeding to clover. The half in sod was only given the "culture" that a mowing machine would give, the cut grass being left to rot in the stubble. This has now been continued four years. A strip running across both plots was treated with potash, but with no very perceptible effects.

The difference in cost of management was decidedly in favor of the plot in sod. Both were sprayed and pruned alike. There was some difference in cost of picking and delivering the fruit on the cultivated plot, because there was more produced than on the area in sod. The first year there was very little difference in the yield, and this in favor of the sod plot, but from the second year to the last one there was a steady increase in favor of the cultivated plot. The lack of tillage had had an almost immediate effect. The growth of the tree on the plot in sod steadily decreased in proportion to the other and the color of the leaves was in proportion; one being dark and thrifty looking, while the other was pale green and feeble. However, there were two sides and one end where there was not much difference in that respect. On the outside where there was a wide stone wall next the trees of the plot in sod, it evidently mulched them greatly to their benefit; and the row next the cultivated plot was also much better than the part entirely under the influence of the sod.

The fruit of the cultivated plot was also decidedly the better. The proportions of first and second grades from this plot were larger than of culls, as compared with the other, and this showed materially in the account of sales. To give the figures, the cost of mowing, spraying, fertilizing, pruning, hauling brush, picking and handling fruit and the rent of land on the sod plot was \$165.28 and on the cultivated plot the same work, except cultivating instead of mowing and an expense for clover seed, was \$248.15. This makes a difference of \$82.87 in favor of the sod plot in expenses. This is for the year 1907 only, but is about proportionate for the last three years. For this same year the net income on the sod plot was \$662.37, while the cultivated plot gave a net yield in cash of \$1,070.66. Now it may be considered that \$662.27 is not a bad net income from five acres of apple orchard, and this is true, but the \$408.39 additional net income from the plot under tillage would pay for a nice trip to Florida or the Pacific coast during the winter or some other good use of a little spare cash.

But it can be claimed with all sincerity that this test is not entirely a fair one, for the two methods of orchard treatment. The advocates of the sod mulch system claim that the cut grass should be forked under the trees, where it will rot and keep the roots supplied with more moisture than if left where the mower dropped it; and that it adds fertility by absorbing nitrogen when it becomes humus; and that the soil is kept cool by the mulch, which is a very desirable condition for apple trees. For some other fruit trees it might not be so desirable.

CONCLUSION.

One very important point I think we may conclude to be very reasonably well determined, that on steep or rocky lands that are suitable for apple orchards, but difficult to till, we may use the sod mulch method with decided benefit. Land rich enough for an apple orchard and in a congenial climate will produce grass enough to make a lot of mulch, when mowed and spread about the

trees. Even where it is so steep or stony that a mowing machine could not be run the grass can be cut with a scythe very cheaply.

WARNINGS.

Two dangers beset the orchard in sod mulch—fire and mice. Where there is a railroad near or any other apparent means of setting out fire it would be very dangerous and require the greatest vigilance. And we know what a grand harbor mulch is for mice, and that they are very destructive to trees.

Answers to Inquiries.

What is your experience with co-operation among fruit growers? How would you advise the grape growers and the apple growers of a certain locality to manage so as to get the lowest rates and reach the best markets?—B. F. J., Ohio.

Reply: The way to get the most out of a fruit crop is to have it handled by a local organization, provided it is properly organized and managed. There are fruit growers who are well suited to grading, packing and marketing their fruit, but the truth is, there are very few who are so constituted. They are apt to grade too carelessly, allowing specimens to go in that should be put in a lower grade or be left out altogether. When disinterested graders do the work they come nearer the ideal than most of the owners of the fruit.

There is always an advantage in having large lots of fruit sold to dealers. When the product of a neighborhood is under the control of one selling agent, if he understands his business, he can get better prices than all of the owners could for it separately. It saves the dealers time and trouble and it insures them far more even grades than when managed by many persons and put up by all sorts of packers. They can afford to pay a good price for an even pack and especially when it is known and guaranteed.

It would be well for many who are now going along in the old way to study the methods in use by the successful organizations and see if they cannot follow their examples with profit. Their secretaries will gladly explain the details to others who wish them to do so. There is a move now being made to organize and pack and sell the fruit of one of the best sections of Virginia according to the most approved plans. They have splendid fruit and at the Jamestown exposition I judged a lot of it and then told the growers that they were injuring themselves by not organizing and handling their fruit as some others do who have no better natural advantages but are getting as much per 50-pound box as they get per barrel.

What is your opinion of the Russian mulberry as grown for fruit for poultry and wild birds to feed upon? Also of its value as a shade tree and for timber?—C. E. C., Virginia.

Reply: The Russian mulberry was once greatly boomed for timber, fruit etc., but there is nothing of consequence in the way of timber in the culture of this species of mulberry. It makes a very nice shade tree and there are varieties that bear very bountifully. The fruit is not so rich in quality as that of our native mulberry, yet it is splendid food for the wild birds and attracts them from other fruits that we may not want them to eat. There is quite a range of season of ripening of the berries and by selecting such as make a succession the supply of food for the birds can be extended for fully two months. The trees may be grown from seeds or from cuttings.

Which is the best hardy red cherry for general purposes?—A. L. L., of Ills.

Reply:—For the whole region of the central states there is no use to try other varieties of the cherry than those of the sour class. I would not confine the planting of cherries to one variety, whether for market or home use, but plant several. Among early kinds there is none better, and few equal, to Richmond. It is very hardy in tree, bears abundantly, and the fruit is excellent for any use at home that may be desired, and it sells well in market. Just after the Richmond is out of season the Montmorency comes in and is a good substitute, although not quite so rich in quality. In all other respects it is about as satisfactory. A late variety of dependable qualities is English Morello. There is a belief that the same variety is being sold under the name Wragg, but, however this may be, whether under either name, if true stock is obtained the results will be very satisfactory.

Is it profitable to shorten the wood of young peach trees during the winter season? If not, then should it be done at any other time?—B. E. R., New Jersey.

Reply:—Cutting back the growth of



Fig. 4. First season's growth after cutting. Thinning fruit from an 8-foot ladder. (See article on third page.)

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young peach trees is a very common practice among peach growers of experience and in proper hands it is decidedly beneficial. Peach trees should be headed low and their tops started in such a way that they will form heads that will give ample sunlight to foliage and fruit. This cannot be done without very wisely and promptly pruning them while they are young. Two feet is an extreme height for the trunks as I like to have them, and a little less is better. The branches should not all come out at one place. For that will bring all the tension there when the tree is loaded with fruit or during sleet storms. Peach forks are very easily split, and every pains should be taken so to frame the tree that it will have the weight well divided. If the main branches come out one above the other and over a considerable space, they will have the greatest ability to resist strain. The judicious use of the knife while they are young will do much in this direction.

The heading back of the very strong growth will give the head a stocky habit that is much to be desired. Proper balance may be given by the same means. It matters little about trimming out the twigs. They will take care of themselves and are really beneficial, although some think they should be removed. I think not. They often bear excellent fruit and are not in the way of any other part of the top. If the pruning is not done during warm spells in the winter, it should not be delayed longer than early springtime.

Does it pay to top-graft old apple trees? When and how low should it be done?—G. L. A., Pennsylvania.

Reply: Certainly it pays to graft over old apple trees if they are of the wrong varieties and if the trees are healthy. Last spring I gave in the March number a rather lengthy description of how to do this work with illustrations of two styles. The main points are, to be sure that the trees to be grafted are reasonably healthy and vigorous; otherwise the grafts will not be worth the time and expense put on them, and they will not grow. Vigor of stock is a very important point.

Select the most thrifty branches to receive the scions. These are often in the top of the tree. It is not well to cut off more than one half the top the first year, but those selected should be such as are to become the main part of the tree. Others can be grafted the next year and some should finally be removed altogether, but this should not be done until the grafted part is well restored. The large branches if exposed to the strong sunlight are almost sure to be scalded. The grafts will soon grow and make shade enough.

Cut off the branches within six inches of the place of union with the larger branches or trunk. Long, shanky stumps are to be avoided as unnecessary and very undesirable. Those two inches in diameter are large enough. I prefer smaller ones. Never make square cuts but give a slope of 45 degrees to all stumps. These will heal over much more quickly than if cut square as is usually done by grafters. Make a little square place at the top of the sloping stump just large enough to receive the scion. One scion well put in is enough for each stump.

Select very healthy wood of the last year's growth for the scions and that with well developed buds.

Keep all the tools very sharp. Wax very thoroughly. Four pounds of rosin, two of beeswax and one of tallow makes good wax. Melt and stir together, pour into cold water and work out into balls of convenient size to handle when using them. March and April is the time to do grafting.

H. E. Landeman.

Methods of Orchard Culture.

By W. J. Green and F. H. Ballou, Ohio Station Bulletin.

1—"The main root systems of apple trees under the different methods of culture were found to be at a surprisingly uniform depth, the greater portion of the roots, both large and minute, being removed with the upper six inches of soil.

2—"The fibrous or feeding, root system of a tree under annual plowing and clean culture with clover crops practically renews itself annually, pushing up thousands of succulent, fibrous rootlets to the very surface of the soil, where they actually meet with the steel hoes or spikes of the cultivator or harrow, especially in seasons when moisture is abundant. Apparently but a small percentage of these rootlets penetrate the lower, more compact, colder soil, but they come to the surface in countless thousands of thread-like extensions, to feed where warmth and air and moisture combine to provide the necessary conditions for root pasture. As a matter of fact, these feeding



Fig. 7. Distant view of old orchard, showing renewed and unrenewed block of trees. This picture illustrates the reduced elevation of the renewed section as compared with the unpruned portion. The trees renewed were snow white with blossoms at the time the picture was taken. The taller or uncut trees show no blossoms. (See article on third page.)

rootlets are cleanly pruned away by the plowshare each succeeding year, and without apparent injury to the trees or crops; but they have succeeded in performing their function, and their places are occupied, the succeeding season, by a new generation.

3—"The presence of a network or mass of fibrous rootlets upon the surface of the soil beneath a heavy mulch, and in the heavier portions of the mulch itself, is no indication whatever of the lack or absence of feeding rootlets in the upper soil; and the partial or even total destruction of these surface feeders which occurs during the hotter, dryer months of summer and during the severe cold of winter, does not cause the trees to suffer in the least degree; as there was invariably found a wonderfully dense network of rootlets occupying not only the upper two inches of soil, but also the succeeding four inches of soil below the upper two inches.

4—"Inasmuch as the surface rootlets in or beneath a heavy mulch do not increase disproportionately to those beneath the surface soil, it becomes evident that renewal of the mulch, or even a change from heavy mulching to the clean-culture cover crop plan would not be as disastrous as has generally been supposed.

5—"Under the 'sod-mulch system' of culture the trees have uniformly made a heavier, more vigorous growth than under any other system. This is no doubt due to the certainty and uniform-

ity of the generous store of fertility right at hand—the concentration of an abundance of plant food where it is most available and the consequent presentation of conditions, beneath the mulch of vegetable matter, especially favorable to a healthy, unstinted continuous nourishment of the trees."

Tennessee Orchards.

Regarding the site for an orchard, convenience to market and railroad station, freedom from frost and the adaptability of the soil to the fruit to be grown, must all be considered. Of course, where the farm is already owned, the first of these considerations cannot be easily changed, but when an orchard site is to be purchased, proximity to a railroad is most important. In large orchards adjacent to railroads a spur track built into the orchard is a great convenience.

As a rule high location is freer from the late spring frosts than the low land, and the soil is better drained. For these reasons orchards are usually placed on elevated sites. The apple is later in blooming than other orchard fruits, but it is well, even in apple planting, to avoid low places.

The worst site that can be chosen for an orchard is a cup-shaped valley, with higher lands on all sides. The cold air settles in the low places. If a low site must be used, danger of frost will in a measure be averted if the land falls away to a lower level on one side, or if even a small stream runs through. This

provides air drainage. Orchard sites have been improved by planting groves of quick-growing forest trees on adjoining lands to create a draft.

The apple is the most adaptable of orchard fruits. It succeeds best in deep clay loam on a limestone foundation. Depth and drainage are of more importance than any other consideration, but a clay loam is preferred, and a stiff soil is rather better than a sandy soil. The worst condition is where hardpan subsoil comes near the surface; for the apple must have good root room in which to gather food. A gentle slope can be more easily handled than a steep hillside and a convenient water supply will prove very convenient in spraying operations.—Tennessee Bulletin.

The Missouri "Agricultural College Farmer" in speaking of the farmer's apple orchard says, the value of a home orchard is very often underestimated. Too often the orchard becomes a source of disappointment and disgust to the average farmer. But this should not be so. It is almost impossible to place too high a premium on good apples; there is nothing that can take their place either in summer or winter.

Testing Eggs.—Eggs may be tested if they are taken to a dark room and held between the eye and a lighted candle, or lamp. If the light shines through with a reddish glow, the egg may be passed as good; if it appears dark, or opaque, it is at least stale.

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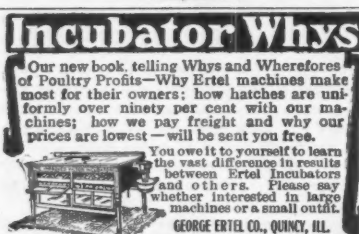
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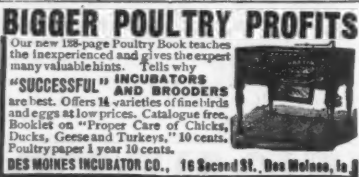
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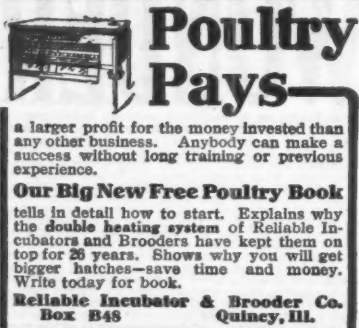
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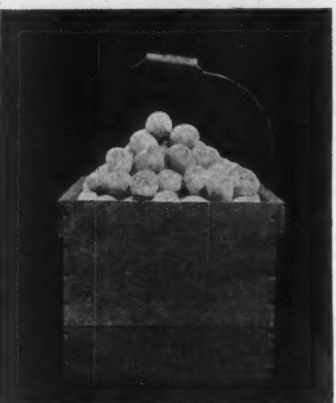
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POULTRY DEPARTMENT



A box of eggs sent by a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower. These look good enough to eat.

Poultry Notes.

How is your incubator running? Remember the quality in oil greatly varies. Keep the lamp wick from crusting. Aim to keep the room as near one temperature as possible. Follow the instructions of the incubator maker. Don't get "gay" and conclude you know more than the maker.

Beginners are apt to go astray with the brooder chicks by keeping them too warm. When it is advised that the chicks should be kept at 98 degrees, it does not mean that the brooder should be heated to that temperature, and the chicks put in for the night without changing the temperature. The increase the heat of the bodies will give must be considered after the chicks are in, and then regulate to maintain it at 98 degrees.

During the day when chicks are running in and out keep the brooder heat up to the degree you may require, according to the age of the chicks. If the day is cold and the chicks crowd in, then be careful to regulate.

Too much heat weakens as does too chilly or cool temperature. Watch the broods. If they crowd to the center where the source of heat comes, there is insufficient heat. If they get away from the heat all they can and pant, they are too warm. Aim to get the heat to a degree that causes them to spread out contentedly throughout the brooder.

Chicks require more heat when the air is full of moisture than when the temperature is colder but dry.

Exercise is absolutely necessary with brooder chicks, or else bowel trouble and cases of indigestion will surely result. Use plenty of short clean litter, in which scatter dry bread crumbs, millet seed, cracked wheat, very fine cracked corn, etc.

Don't overfeed. Keep them hungry enough to have a keen relish for their food. While young feed often and a little at a time.

Be sure fine grit is provided with the first feeding of young chicks. Have a clean feeding board, and strew on it dry, clean, washed sand, and then put on the feed. Do this until chicks are strong enough to commence to scratch among the litter.

Cleanliness is as important as the food and proper heat.

These reminders are for beginners. And those that are taking up poultry raising are legion.—"American Fancier."

Feeding for Winter Eggs.

Anyone who wants eggs in cold weather should follow the advice of I. K. Felch, the noted poultry judge, who gives in the last report of the Bureau of Animal Industry his method of feeding for egg production as follows: "In the morning I feed a mash made from a meal prepared by mixing one bushel of ground corn, two bushels of ground oats, one bushel of ground barley, two bushels of wheat bran and a half bushel of charcoal. To such portion as the fowls will eat up clean, twenty per cent. of ground beef scraps is added. The rest of the day I feed mixed small grains—barley, first-class oats, and wheat—provided the fowls have a free run from which to glean what vegetable substances they need. If winter quarters are in barn-

yards, they must be furnished vegetable substance to the amount of twenty-five per cent. meat, grain, grit, and shells to eat at their pleasure. In the winter months in making the meal for use, I add one bushel of ground clover meal and let the balance of the other twenty-five per cent. come either in boiled potatoes or turnips, to be mashed in the morning feed, or else cabbage, mangels and lettuce to be eaten raw. In barn-yards in summer there is nothing as good as green clover. Such feeding of breeding and laying stock is the best course. All dry grain should be fed in open scratching sheds to induce the greatest exercise possible in the flock."

Poultry Yard Suggestions.

In regard to keeping poultry in close quarters, writes O. H. Leavitt, in the Lewiston "Journal," I will say that one year I raised 72 and another year 69 Wyandotte chickens with five or six hens for mothers on a patch not over 25 by 40 feet, including a house 8 by 12. Three years ago I had a pullet in a show which weighed three pounds more than the standard for the breed called for, and she was one of 13 raised in a pen 5 by 12 feet and kept there till cold weather.

We often see the expression "farm raised," as if it indicated increased value or strength, but I, while living in the city, have had chicks grown on a farm outside and where they had the best of care, and never got any as large or any more vigorous or desirable in any way by so doing. If they can be supplied with green food and other things they need without running after them, there is so much saved, and I have often thought that when one chicken found a worm or grasshopper and ran with it and the whole flock after it, that it cost more muscle than it would replace.

Did Best in Yards.—A speaker at the New York Farmers' Institute said: "Yarded fowls are the modern improved egg machines. Fowls let run and given free range cannot produce as great a number of eggs, for the reason that they divert a part of their capacity for forming the egg. In my own case, I increased my egg yield 18,720 eggs last year by yarding my fowls." But the yarding is likely to enfeeble the stock after a year or two.

Time of Hatching Eggs.—Chickens, 21 days; pheasant, 25 days; duck, 28 days; peafowl, 28 days; guinea, 25 days; goose, 30 days; turkey, 28 days.



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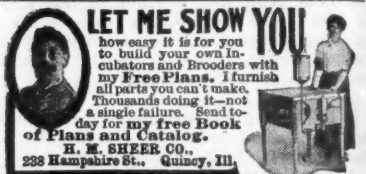
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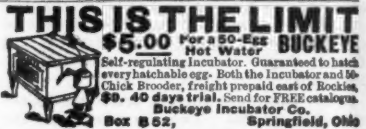
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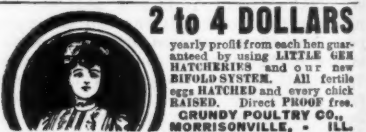
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How I Care for My Chickens.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: My chickens are hatched in incubators. They are motherless, securing warmth from the artificial brooder. They come up to the door to be fed. They learn many little tricks and are interesting creatures. At night they come at my call to be petted. One day while I was absent a shower came up. The chickens were running outside at the time, therefore they were almost drowned. I found them huddling under the doorstep. I placed them in the kitchen, covered them with a warm blanket, until they were dry and fully restored. I love to watch them pick up insects and other food, also while they sleep and while they play. Poor orphans they do not know a mother's care, therefore do not know how much they have lost.

This is my season's experience with an incubator. Everyone said I could not succeed, but I have persisted and at last succeeded. My advice is to begin moderately with an incubator, learning as you go on. I have 300 Plymouth Rock eggs in one incubator. I think they are the best breed. In one of my incubators I hatched at one time 99 chickens. Five of them were cripples which were killed. As soon as hatched I take them out of the incubator and place them in the brooder, kept at a temperature of 90 degrees, keep them there for 24 hours, after which I open the brooder door and allow them to step forth into the outer world and get their first breakfast. When these chickens are first hatched they do not require food and are injured by feeding. They should be left unfed for 24 hours. I feed them six times each day but do not at any time give them all they want. For three days I give them nothing but crackers chopped up with hard boiled egg. When four days old I gave them the first water to drink. After that I gave them clover tea each night after eating. Twice a week I gave them water with an even teaspoon of Epsom salt to one quart of water. When a week old I gave the chickens a dish of cracked corn or wheat, but still continue the egg and crackers mixed with rolled oats and a few meat scraps. When the chickens were five weeks old the eggs and crackers were taken from them and they were given a little cabbage chopped. —Eva Storer, Maine.

Cost of Eggs in Winter.—A wide range in the cost of producing eggs in winter was brought out by the tests of Henry H. Wing at the Cornell Experiment station. The period from December 1st to March 28th was selected, which is the time when eggs are least abundant and the cost is highest. The whole matter depends on the success with which the flock is kept laying. The results showed all the way from a profit of \$46 to a loss of \$22 for each lot of one hundred fowls.

It is commonly supposed that the larger birds are the best winter layers, but some of the best results in these contests were given by Leghorns. It should be noted in this connection that when hens are forced by meat and other stimulating foods to lay well in winter they do not lay so many eggs in the following spring and summer. Hence when eggs are wanted to sell for hatching it pays better to let the flock rest in winter and be ready to produce all the eggs possible during the hatching season, but for production of market eggs it is better to give stimulating foods in winter and obtain as many eggs as possible from November to March. Most of the eggs during that period will come from the early hatched pullets.

Capons.—In many districts of France caponizing is extensively carried out, and during certain periods of the year women travel about the country performing the operation at so much per bird. Frequently they do it in the most primitive manner, and I have seen them merely make a cut with an ordinary knife, and then remove the testicles with their fingers. Mr. Edward Brown, discussing this question, says: "Of late there have been doubts thrown upon the statement that caponizing is practiced to any extent in France, and I have made special inquiries as to this point. The result is that whilst it cannot be said that caponizing is at all universal, there can be no question that it is widely adopted, and all the best specimens are so treated. An ordinary fowl will sell for six or seven francs (a franc equals 20 cents), but a capon will realize only ten.

Don't go into the spring with any scaly legs in your flock, because if you do you will have it on your young chicks, and a bird with rough, scaly legs is a most unsightly specimen. Catch the birds that are so affected, wash their legs with strong soap suds and then rub coal oil on them with an old tooth brush.

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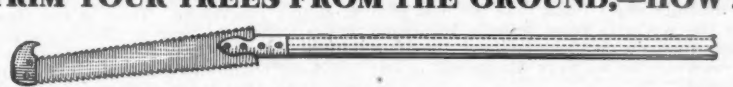
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The Hennerly.

Cold storage is utilized in preserving eggs for incubating purposes as well as for family use. Should eggs freeze, their vitality will be destroyed, but at a temperature of between thirty-two and forty degrees eggs five months old have been successfully hatched.

The standard weights for Barred Plymouth Rocks are as follows: Cock, 9 1-2 pounds; hen, 7 1-2 pounds; cockerel, 8 pounds, and pullet, 6 1-2 pounds. The Rocks are no doubt the most popular farm fowls for they are healthy and hardy in the entire Rocky mountain region.

A common mistake is to have too many birds for the size of the house. This is especially the case on many of our western ranches where much poultry is now raised. We know of any number of places where the chicken house is a low affair eight by ten feet in size and from 100 to 200 chickens must roost in it every winter or take the other choice of camping in the trees.

One is usually more sure of success if young turkey hens are kept for breeding stock than those two or three years old. The old hens set too heavily on the eggs and break a great many during the sitting. Turkey hens make better mothers for young turkeys than chicken hens, as the latter do not as a rule roam about sufficiently for the best health of the young poults.

A great many poultry keepers do not realize that fowls require a certain amount of roughage, or coarse feed, just as do cattle, sheep and horses. On the range during summer a flock of chickens or poultry of any kind will consume a large amount of green vegetation. They eat it because they not only relish it but because their digestive systems require it to neutralize the more concentrated feeds. In winter, when confined to practically a grain diet for concentrated feed, they more than ever require roughage. One hundred hens will consume five pounds of alfalfa leaves a day during winter in addition to grain. Well cured alfalfa hay will easily supply the roughage required by poultry.

Aphtha or thrush in fowls is a croupous inflammation of the mucous membrane characterized by peculiar whitish or yellowish cheesy patches on various parts of the mucous membrane. These patches give rise to grayish or yellowish irregular ulcers which heal slowly. There is a disagreeable odor from the mouth. In fatal cases rapid loss of flesh and strength occur although the appetite may not be impaired, and death is ushered in by convulsions. The disease is supposed to be caused by a vegetable parasite. Feed stimulating food, and use condition powders in the mash as a tonic. With a small cotton swab apply a very little loess solution or the peroxide of hydrogen to the cheesy patches. Press the swab against the diseased tissue and hold it there for a few minutes until the cheesy mass comes away freely. Take care that the fowl does not swallow the swab, the solution, or any of the diseased matter.—Denver "Field and Farm."

Do not keep too many in a small house. Ten pullets in a house eight by ten lay more eggs in proportion than twenty with the same care.

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"In this simple, easy way I saved baby's life and have built her up to a strong healthy child, rosy and laughing. The food must certainly be perfect to have such a wonderful effect as this. I can truthfully say I think it is the best food in the world to raise delicate babies on and is also a delicious healthful food for grown-ups as we have discovered in our family."

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Fits any Barrel or Tank. High pressure. Perfect agitation, and easy to operate. Brass Ball Valves, plunger, strainer, etc. Automatic strainer cleaner. No cup leathers or rubber packing to be eaten out by the chemicals. Packed like an engine cylinder. Furnished plain, mounted on barrel or on wheels as shown.—Handiest rig out. GUARANTEED 5 YEARS, and it doesn't cost you a cent to try it in your orchard. Get one FREE. Remember there are "no strings" to our free offer. Read below.

Man-Power Potato & Orchard Sprayer

Sprays everything: Potatoes or Truck 4 rows at a time.—Also first-class tree sprayer. Doubles your crop.—Don't let Blight, Scab, Rot and Bugs cut your crops in half. High pressure from big wheel gives vapor spray. Spray arms adjust to any-width-or-height of row. Hollow steel frame, light, strong and durable. Brass Ball Valves, Cylinder, Strainer, etc. Perfect agitation. 5 YEAR WARRANTY. Flushes easy as is well balanced. Needn't send a cent to get it. "On trial." You can get one free if you are first in your locality. (See below.) Send coupon or write NOW. Don't wait. Some one will get ahead of you.

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Most powerful machine made. 60 and 100 gallon tank for one or two horses. Steel axle, one-piece angle iron frame, cypress wood tank with adjustable round iron hoops. Metal Wheels. Spray arms can be adjusted to suit width or height of row. Nozzles adjusted to the row by the feet of the operator as the machine moves along. Brass Ball Valves, Plunger, Strainer, etc. Large air chamber. Big double acting pump gives vapor spray. Runs easy. 5 YEAR GUARANTEE. Try this machine with your money in your pocket. Read Free offer below.

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Fig. 8. First crop of apples, after renewal, from one tree. Variety, Wells. (See article on page 3.)

Irrigation of Orchards and Berry Fields.

Eastern fruit growers hear much about the irrigation of orchards of the west, but they know but little of the skill required, and the experience, to successfully irrigate an orchard or berry field. The question of artificial irrigation is an interesting one to eastern fruit growers. I have been interested in the subject, have experimented with it near Rochester, N. Y., and have failed. I have learned what many others who were experienced must learn, and that is that it requires years of experience to succeed in irrigation.

How to combine thorough cultivation with irrigation, is a problem unknown to most western orchardists, as is the question, how much water to apply, and how to get rid of the water after it is applied, so as to permit cultivation. Then there is the further question of the peculiarities of the different soils, and their action under irrigation. It is one thing to irrigate a sandy, mucky field, and another thing to irrigate a clayey field. It is also one problem to irrigate a field with a porous sub-soil, and another problem to irrigate a field with a tenacious sub-soil, that will not allow the water to escape freely.

Too much water is worse than none. No one but a man of experience can evenly distribute the water. Then there is the slope of the land to be considered. How are you to irrigate land that has elevations?

But, with experience and proper soil and surroundings, fruit under irrigation is simply marvelous. Thus in the Hood River Valley we hear of Banana apples selling at \$12 per box, which is almost beyond our comprehension. But we should remember that these apple trees not only received skillful irrigation, but also careful cultivation, careful pruning and spraying. The fruit was also thinned judiciously.

Further than this you must remember

that the climate of that section of the country is favorable for the production of the highest grade of apples.

Notwithstanding all this, it must be conceded that the average apple grower of the eastern states has not learned to give his trees the careful attention which is necessary in order to secure the best fancy prices for the orchard product.

The fruit men in Washington say that they are making from \$1,000 to \$2,000 an acre on irrigated land. Land on which there is nothing but sage brush sells in the raw for over \$1,500 an acre in some sections.

Incubators.—It does not make much difference how good the incubator is that you have have if you have not a highly vitalized egg. You must have the blood for generations back for fertility, and this means a great deal of close attention, and it means the use of trap nests, and the labor, and trouble, and detail of everything connected with it. If we do not use artificial methods of incubation the product would amount to almost nothing, compared to the requirements of the present time. On the modern poultry plant where they raise green ducks, soft roasters and broilers, they hatch for about ten months in the year; for instance, the Curtiss plant hatches for ten months in the year. Hallock's plant at Long Island, is devoted almost entirely to ducks, and they use 131 incubators with a net capacity of 283 eggs each. I met Mr. Hallock at the Madison Square show, and he told me that he frequently had batches of incubators hatching together, and they had an average of 240 ducks from 283 eggs.—"Farmers' Tribune."

Chickens usually sell for more per pound than hogs and it is an established fact that a pound of chicken meat is made at a lower cost than a pound of pork.

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Seven splendid new varieties hardy Northern grown apples. Specially adapted to the Northwest. Winners of Wilder Medal, Highest award in U.S. Rapid growers, big yielders, good keepers and shippers. Money makers for fruit growers. Also, shade and ornamental trees for group, specimen, or windbreak planting. Especially for locations where only hardy stock will thrive. For \$5 for postage and packing, we will send beautiful Hybrid Perpetual Rose and illustrated catalog with full description and prices free. Charles City Nursery & Orchard Co., Box 28 Charles City, Ia.

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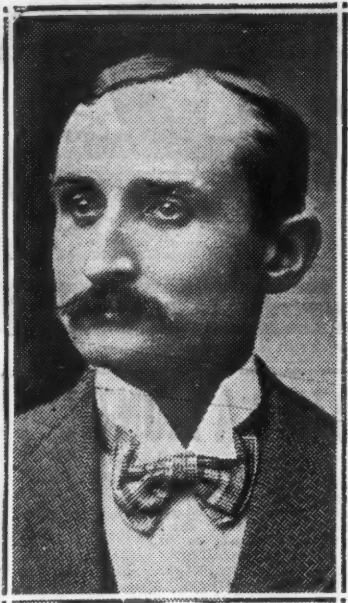
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WILLIAM A. TAYLOR
Pomologist in Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Western New York Fruit Grower's Meeting.
53d ANNUAL SESSION.
Reported for Green's Fruit Grower.

The 53d annual meeting of the Western New York Horticultural society opened at Rochester, N. Y., January 22d. Green's Fruit Grower will probably be the first publication to make a report of the meeting.

The attendance has been constantly increasing. This one is more largely attended than any other in the history of the society. The room was poorly ventilated. It would seem that there are few who appreciate the necessity of having pure air in a hall where thousands of men are congregated. The danger from breathing in germs of dread pneumonia and other diseases is great in a poorly ventilated and crowded hall.

Unlike meetings of this association in old times the addresses were made only by professionals, mainly professors from the Geneva, N. Y., and the Ithaca, N. Y., Experiment stations. It would seem that the only men capable of instructing horticulturists at these meetings are the men that have devoted years, or possibly a life time, to the particular work of which they speak.

If any criticism should be offered it is that possibly, since these lengthy essays are to be published, and a copy sent to each member to be read at his leisure, the writer should summarize from his voluminous paper, giving only the main points in his speech before the convention, thus giving opportunity for a more varied and larger programme.

Delegates from societies of other states were welcomed and invited to take seats upon the platform; delegates were here from Canada, Ohio and other more distant states.

The fruit exhibit was one of the largest and best ever shown at these meetings. As usual the Geneva experiment station made a fine showing of superior fruits. There was an exhibit of apples from the Hood River district, Oregon; Baldwin, Rome Beauty and other well known varieties as grown there could

"COFFEE GRUNTERS"
Ever See One?

Thoughtful people have a laugh on coffee grinders now and then.

"I had used coffee ever since I was a small child," writes an Ind. lady, "and have always had bad spells with my stomach."

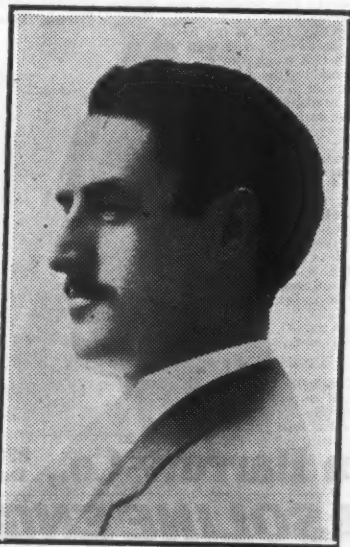
"Last spring just after I began house-keeping, I had a terrible time with my stomach and head. My husband bought a package of Postum and asked me to try it.

"I laughed at it because none of my folks would ever try it. But I made some the following morning, following directions on the package, about boiling it well.

"I was greatly pleased with the results and kept right on using it. Now I wouldn't drink anything else. I tell every old coffee 'grunter' I see, about Postum, and all my folks and my husband's people except a few cranks, use Postum instead of Coffee.

"When put to soak in cold water over night and then boiled 15 minutes in the morning while getting breakfast it makes a delicious drink."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."



L. B. JUDSON, Cornell College of Agriculture.

scarcely be recognized, so different were they in color, size and shape. These progressing western fruit growers are teaching eastern orchardists to devote more care to the growing, thinning and packing of fruit.

There were no finer apples shown than those of Ben Burdett, a farmer living twelve miles southwest of Rochester, N. Y., who showed King, Spy, Swaar, Fameuse and other apples as fine as could be grown in the famous Hood River district. I speak of this particularly since Mr. Burdett is simply a farmer. But he does not neglect his orchard and invariably has superior fruit and gets highest prices for it.

President Barry, in his address, said that our orchards must be kept in the highest state of cultivation, and our fruit must be equal to the best, or failure will be the result. We should bring to our work greater energy and enthusiasm on account of competition, keen and sharp, because if we cultivate, fertilize, thin, spray, pack and market intelligently our chances here are as good or better than in any other place on earth. He believes in thorough cultivation. He was glad the subject of dwarf trees was attracting wide attention to-day, as, in his opinion, the value of dwarf trees has been overlooked during the past 25 years. He was glad to notice the membership of 1,000 in this veteran society, and hopes for an additional thousand members. A balance of \$3,276 was reported in the treasury of this society.

Two thousand, three hundred and ten plates of apples containing 523 varieties were shown at our State fair last year by this society which took first prize.

Dr. W. H. Jordan, director of the New York Experiment station, said, "Men come and go but institutions stand." He reviewed the work of twenty-five years' experimenting with fruits and farm crops. At present they have no accommodations for visitors who often come on special occasions in large numbers, and need \$5,000 for the erection of such a building.

George P. Powell remarked that the paper on sod mulch or tillage for orchards was worth to our members far more than such an assembly hall would cost.

Professor U. P. Hendrick, of New York Experiment station, told of an orchard five acres of which were in tillage, and five acres in sod mulch, cared for as an experiment to decide which method is best for apples. Several years have been spent in studying these two methods in this orchard, and the experiments will be continued for many more years. At present the experiments are in favor of thorough tillage rather than sod mulch, or any method by which grass is grown in the orchard. The fact that the color of apples is brighter with sod mulch is an argument against sod mulch, in his opinion, as both the color of the leaves and the fruit in impoverished trees is brighter than in those growing thriftily.

Apple and Pear Tree Differences.

Pear trees are sometimes kept in sod to harden the wood of the new growth and thus prevent pear blight, but you could get the same results and mature the wood by sowing a cover crop to be plowed under early next season. Red clover should be sown as a cover crop every three or four years to add nitrogen to the soil; this clover of the previous season's seeding must be plowed under early in the spring, otherwise it will be detrimental to the trees. More nitrogen can be secured by allowing the clover to remain, only it is not advisable. In sod mulch system the grass is cut and left where it falls. Some growers erroneously gather up the grass and



EVERYTHING for the GARDEN

is the title of Our New Catalogue for 1908—the most beautiful and instructive horticultural publication of the day—190 pages—700 engravings—12 superb colored and duotone plates of vegetables and flowers.

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To every one who will state where this advertisement was seen and who encloses Ten Cents (in stamps), we will mail this catalogue, and also send free of charge, our famous 50-Cent "Henderson" Collection of seeds containing one packet each of Giant Mixed Sweet Peas; Giant Fancy Parsnips, mixed; Giant Victoria Asparagus, mixed; Henderson's All Season Lettuce; Early Ruby Tomato and Henderson's Electric Beet; in a coupon envelope, which, when emptied and returned, will be accepted as a 25-cent cash payment on any order amounting to \$1.00 and upward.

PETER HENDERSON & CO 35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK CITY

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

TREE TANGLEFOOT

A Sticky Preparation Applied Directly
To the Bark of Trees.



Will not injure trees. A band 5 inches wide and 1-16 inch thick cannot be crossed by any climbing insect pest. Remains sticky five to ten times as long as any other known substance. You can test it at slight expense, as no apparatus is required. Used by the carload in New England against the Gypsy and Brown-Tail Moths. In California it preserves prune orchards from the Canker Worm. Wherever the Gypsy or Brown-Tail Moths, Tussock Moth, Fall or Spring Canker Worm, or Web Worm appear, TREE TANGLEFOOT is of great value, and should be used when the caterpillars begin to crawl while they are very young.

Price 25c per lb. Liberal discount on quantities. The only safe and effective banding preparation. Send for testimonials.

THE O. & W. THUM COMPANY
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

MANUFACTURERS OF TANGLEFOOT FLY PAPER.



The "Fruit Growers Favorite" Saw

IS made entirely of steel, thus insuring lightness and durability. It is finished in bronze, with a 15-inch blade and a 6 or 8-foot handle, and is put together with bolts.

This saw is a draw cut self feeder, thereby making it the fastest cutting tool on the market, and also one that will cut swinging limbs that a push cut saw will not.

It will cut and remove small limbs six or eight feet away from the tree that with any other trimmer you would have to climb up on a ladder and hold still with one hand while cutting off the limb.

The Fruit Growers Mfg. Co. guarantee that one man with one of these saws will do more work and do it better in the same time than any two men with any other trimmer on the market to-day.

A man with the "Fruit Growers Favorite" Saw can cut limbs about 15 feet from the ground.

The use of it is a great benefit to the trees, inasmuch as a saw cut heals much more quickly than a knife cut, which checks the growth of the limb.

We particularly recommend this saw to ladies in cities or villages to trim their shrubbery and ornamental trees; the saw being so light and so easily handled makes it the ideal tool for those purposes.

The "Fruit Growers Favorite" Saw enables the user to remove all dead limbs, which cannot be done with a knife-cut trimmer, and has a hook attached to remove entangled limbs when cut off.

It is a well known fact that a man can see and cut limbs from the ground and make a much better shaped tree than when climbing with a hand saw.

It covers all the features required for an up-to-date labor-saving tool.

It is recommended by all fruit growers and agriculturalists who have had the opportunity to see and use it.

Sent anywhere in United States for \$1.50.

Address All Communications to

Fruit Growers Favorite Mfg. Co., Scottsville, N. Y.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

FRUIT GROWERS MUST ORGANIZE

Fruit growers all over the United States must organize for protection, by city, township or district; county, state and national organizations in order to be able to obtain higher prices for their fruit. There are fruit growers' organizations where the members are able to sell and ship as a body and obtain higher prices; because they control a larger quantity, and owing to this, they are sought after by the commission merchants. The commission merchants have such organizations, and the nurserymen also have a similar organization; why not the fruit growers? We will do all we possibly can to benefit the fruit growers and will publish from time to time articles on organization. Kindly send your subscription, 50 cents a year, 3 years for \$1.00, to

THE APPLE SPECIALIST, Quincy, Ill.

throw it under the trees forgetting that in most bearing orchards the roots of apple-trees cover every inch of soil meeting between the rows. There is not enough of this hay mulch, therefore straw must often be applied in addition. The writer felt like asking what is to be done with the low-headed trees, the branches of which almost rested upon the ground, preventing cultivation.

Prof. F. C. Stewart of Geneva Experiment Station, New York, reported on fruit diseases during the past year.

There are failures reported in controlling the black rot of the grape with Bordeaux mixture. Infection of raspberry canes by raspberry cane blight may take place through the flowers and through fruit; this fungus may be carried by bees and other insects.



DR. L. L. VANSLYKE, Chemist at Geneva Station.

Dr. L. L. Van Slyke spoke of the nitrogen supply which has formerly come to us most largely in nitrate of soda, the supply of which is nearly exhausted. Atmospheric nitrogen must be depended upon more and more in the future. This can be secured through chemical agencies and through bacterial agencies, as noted in the accumulation on the roots of red clover; calcium cyanania costs about \$60 a ton. There is some objection to its use. Calcium nitrate is another form costing \$30 a ton. It is expected that the price will be reduced. Ammonium nitrate is another form which is probably the most concentrated of any nitrogen that will fulfill all demands.

M. C. Burritt of Cornell university spoke of co-operation in packing and marketing orchard fruits. This is practiced in Fennville, Mich., in California, in the Hood River district, Oregon, and in Ontario, Canada with great success. By this method the grading of fruits is not left with the grower but with the expert in the employ of the association, who ruthlessly throws out inferior or defective specimens and makes the grade uniform. This uniformity of grades is of the greatest importance in securing high prices. By co-operation full carloads can be shipped and better freight or express rates secured.

A beautiful display made by the Geneva Experiment station of cases of injurious insects, showing the pupa, the egg, the worm and the winged insects. The following insects were thus beautifully shown: poplar weevil, brown-tail moth, gypsy moth, the lesser peach borer, asparagus beetle, cabbage maggot, grape vine root worm, fall web worm, boll weevil, leaf blister mite and codling moth. When we consider how necessary it is that fruit growers should see such specimens as this and thus be able to recognize the insects when they find them in their orchards or berry fields, it is remarkable that we have not had such object lessons more frequently given us before.

I must not forget to speak of the beautiful display of the Banana apple, a winter variety with good keeping qualifications, which has been grown at Green's fruit farm for 20 years, but which is just coming into popularity over a wide extent of country. These apples as shown at this meeting were not so large as I have seen but they were the color of pure gold, with one side covered with a deep blush. It is an apple of superior quality competing with the Swaar in that respect. The Banana apple was sold in quantity the past season in the Hood River district, Oregon, at \$12 per box.

Professor P. J. Parrott of the New York Experiment station spoke of observations of fruit insects. It is remarkable to know how recent was the beginning of the warfare on these insects. J. S. Woodward,

near Rochester, N. Y. made the first experiments in spraying for codling moth but a few years ago. It was in 1885 that Bordeaux mixture was first used as an insecticide. We are getting more familiar with the San Jose scale and are not so frightened over it as we were a few years ago. Miscible oils, made from crude petroleum, are used more freely now than formerly for the scale. Incidentally such spraying has killed large numbers of the pear psylla. Soap and oil emulsions are best for plant lice. The leaf blister mite is most prominent on Kings and Baldwins in the Hudson River district. The lime, sulphur and salt mixture is still one of the standard remedies for scale, but it destroys the foliage, and therefore must be used in the dormant season or with great caution. Crude petroleum oil is a dangerous remedy. It has been used with good results for scale, but has sometimes destroyed the trees. The cost of lime, sulphur and salt spray on large trees was 31 1-2 cents per tree. The cost of crude oil was 32 cents per tree, and of miscible oil 56 1-2 cents per tree.

The gypsy moth, which has created such havoc in the New England states, has not progressed towards the line of New York state during the last year, as the United States authorities have assisted the state authorities in controlling that insect. The brown-tail moth has also been held in check.

Professor E. Howard Eaton gave an interesting lecture on orchard birds, illustrated with beautiful photographs of birds and birds' nests, which were thrown upon a screen. Professor Eaton is a lover of birds and a noted authority. Most birds are helpful to the fruit grower. The robin lives largely on fruits and angle worms. It sometimes does injury but he pays for it by enlivening our lawns and gardens with his presence and his songs. Hawks and owls for the most part are helpful in destroying mice, and yet in a sense they are destructive. Many of the most attractive song birds are ever the farmer's friends, never doing him any injury. Gradually the phoebe, bobolink and other species are becoming more rare. By early plowing the nests of the bobolink are disturbed. By early cutting of the grass of the meadows, many newly hatched bobolinks have their heads cut off. (Continued next month).

Pruning Trees.—The chief reasons for pruning trees are to modify the vigor of the tree, to produce larger and better fruit, to keep the tree within manageable shape and limits, to change the habit of the tree from fruit to wood productions, or vice versa, to remove surplus or injured parts, to facilitate harvesting and spraying, to facilitate tillage and to train to some desired form.

"Knowledge conquered by labour becomes a possession—a property entirely our own."—Samuel Smiles.

Buy Direct From Our Factory

Saving all expenses and profits of the dealer, Elkhart Buggies and Harness have been sold direct from our factory to the user for 35 years.

We Are the Largest Manufacturers in the World



No. 227. One Horse cut-under Surrey with bike gear, auto seats and 15 1/2 in. cushion tires. Price complete, \$108. As good as sells for \$140 more.

selling to the consumer exclusively. We ship for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery. No cost to you if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. Over 200 styles of Vehicles and 65 styles of Harness.

Send for New Free Catalog.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., ELKHART, INDIANA

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



No. 676. Top Buggy with padded wing dash and Stanhope seat. Price complete, \$87.50. As good as sells for \$115 more.



EARN \$80 TO \$150 A MONTH

WANTED—Young Men for Firemen and Brakemen

We prepare you by mail in from four to six weeks for either of the above positions. More calls recently for our competent men than we were able to supply. Positions secured as soon as competent. Rapid promotion. Remember, this Association is directed by Railroad Officials of four of the largest roads in the United States. If you want to be a railroad man, cut out coupon and send to us at once for full particulars. Write name and address plainly. Hundreds of positions now open. Address

NATIONAL RAILWAY TRAINING ASSOCIATION

Omaha, Neb., or Kansas City, Mo.

Name _____ Town _____ State _____ R.F.D. _____ Age _____

Grasselli's Arsenate of Lead

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE CODLING MOTH AND ALL LEAF-EATING INSECTS. USE GRASSELLI'S ARSENATE OF LEAD

Grasselli's Arsenate of Lead is manufactured only by the Grasselli Chemical Company, established 1839, General Offices, Cleveland, Ohio. When applied, ordinary rains will not wash it off. It is not injurious if applied unskillfully or in too great quantities. Grasselli's Arsenate of Lead can be used successfully against all leaf-eating insects, including the Codling Moth, Canker Worm, Elm Leaf Beetle, Potato Bug, Gypsy and Brown-tail Moth, etc. Grasselli's Bordeaux Mixture—a preventive of all fungous diseases. Grasselli's Bordeaux-Lead Arsenate Mixture—an insecticide and fungicide combined in one effective article. Write for descriptive booklet, giving information how and when to spray.

THE GRASSELLI CHEMICAL CO.

MAIN OFFICE, CLEVELAND, OHIO

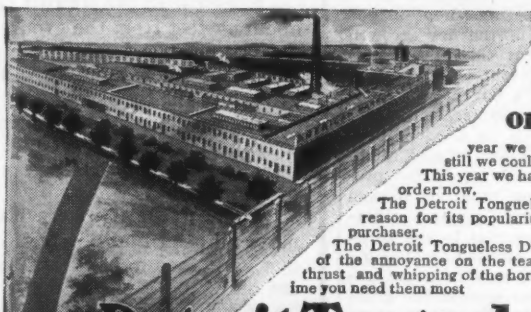
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SEND INQUIRIES TO NEAREST OFFICE



Sold from Our Factory to Your Farm

—Try It for a Month on Approval—

We Allow Freight and Sell for Cash

or on Time

Year before last we had over 1,600 orders for this Disc that we couldn't fill—had to return the orders. Last year we made twice as many Discs as the previous year—and still we couldn't nearly fill all our orders.

This year we have increased our factory facilities, but we advise you to order now.

The Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow has had a wonderfully large sale. The reason for its popularity is the fact that it gives absolute satisfaction to every single purchaser.

The Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow is right. The Forward Truck does away with all of the annoyance on the team of the old "tongue." It does away with all jamming—and thrust and whipping of the horses, that frets them and puts them out of commission just at the time you need them most.

Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow

See the two wheels back of the Disc Blades in the picture below? Those wheels are a part of the Detroit Tongueless TRANSPORT TRUCK (an important, exclusive feature, made by us only, sold with our Detroit Disc if desired). Upon this truck you can raise the Disc Blades off the ground, making them rest on the front and back Trucks—so that you can drive the Harrow over stony ground, rough and sandy roads, bridges, etc., without dulling the blades or cutting up the surface. A good invention—that Transport—the way it saves Disc Blades that have to be transported from one field to another or from house to field. We allow a full month's approval test on each Detroit Disc. At the end of that time—if you don't want it—return it to us. We'll allow the freight—thus the test won't cost you one penny.

We're anxious to send a Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow to any responsible farmer—without deposit—and without advance payment—to make the test. You can buy the genuine Detroit Tongueless Disc only from us direct. We advise you of this because we sell only from factory to you—and you can buy a Detroit Disc from us only—because we do not sell dealers. Drop us a postal card, giving your name and address, and let us send you our new, 1907-08 Disc Catalogue.

NOTE—Full line of Detroit Tongueless Discs are carried at our branch houses in all leading trade centers, enabling us to make prompt shipment to all points.

Send For Free Book Today

Sold on 30 Days Approval Test

Cash or Time



See Team Making Turn—Both Horses Pulling Equally—No Tongue to Bother Them

American Harrow-Co., 374 Hastings Street, Detroit, Michigan

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Not a Honeymoon Trip.—A Husband's Monologue.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. E. Hale.

An aged man and his wife entered a railroad train, both evidently disturbed in mind.

The husband: "Women can never get started early. When I start out on a trip for New York city, I want to start early in the morning on the best train. Women are always behind time. It takes women three times as long to get ready for a journey as it does a man."

Silence for a few minutes.

"Well I suppose you are satisfied now with this kind of traveling. The train has stopped again. If we had started on the early train, we would not have to stop at every cross road station."

Silence on the part of the wife. Then the husband continues: "I want to ask you how I would have got along in life if I had always been behind as you are. You are always behind time at breakfast, dinner, supper, at church and behind on taking the train."

Interval of silence on the part of both. "There, the train is going to stop again. Are you satisfied? We are constantly shaken up owing to the starting and stopping of the train, and the coming in of clumsy passengers crowding against you every moment."

Long silence again.

"I suppose you forgot to put up a lunch. I am about starved. I got up so early, I had no appetite, and here I am on this slow train which will require a week to get to New York city."

Long silence.

"See now every seat is taken and more passengers are crowding in. This car is absolutely suffocating. I believe hereafter I will stay at home and give up traveling altogether."

Long silence.

"There I have got a cinder in my eye from that open window. Are you satisfied now? Probably I will go home blind and never see another thing during life, and all because you can't get ready in time to take an early morning train."

Long silence. Reply to news agent: "No, I don't want any magazines, nor any illustrated newspapers, nor anything of that kind, unless possibly you have something that tells women folks how to get ready for a journey. I'd give a dollar just now for a book that would teach my wife common sense on this question."

Silence.

"Did you see that? That man hit me in the back of the head with his satchel as he was crowding in through the aisle. Are you satisfied now? My skull is cracked, and my ear is split open. I shall return home disabled for life, or a lunatic, if anything more happens to me on account of your slow getting ready for the early train."

Silence. To conductor:

"Tickets?" "I showed you my tickets five or six times since I started. I don't know where they are now. I keep them in my vest pocket but they ain't there. Neither are they in my coat pocket, nor in my trousers. They must have dropped on the floor. No, they blew out of the window when that fellow hit me on the head with his satchel. Well let them go. We will get off from this blamed train at the next station and go back home again."

Turning to his wife: "I hope you are satisfied now?"

The wife: "Your tickets are in your hat and you are sitting on it."

Husband: "Just like a woman. Why didn't you tell me before? There! You done it now. You have stuck your hat pin in my face. I declare by all the prophets, that if I ever travel again it won't be with a woman."

"American Grocer" says "America's total drink bill for all kinds of stimulating beverages, including tea and coffee, is one-fourth the total estimated production of the cotton, wheat, corn, hay and tobacco crops and every other product of farms. It amounts to one-eighth of the nation's total expenditure for food. Estimates of the cost of stimulating beverages show that since 1901 the cost has risen from \$1,273,212,386 to \$1,548,708,307 in 1905, a gain of \$275,495,921, or 21 3-5 per cent. The population for the same period advanced from 77,647,000 to 83,143,000, an addition of 5,496,000, or 6 1-2 per cent.

Simple Remedies.—For ill smelling feet or sweating feet, dissolve 5 cents worth of sugar of lead in one-half pint of cold water. Pour a tablespoonful of this solution in the toe of each shoe in the morning. The sugar of lead is a poison, so keep it away from the children.

For Prickly Heat, to a half pint of water add 20 drops of nitric (commercial) acid, and spray the flesh with the moisture.—M. Harmon, California.

Musical Insects Are Like Fiddlers.

A poet, having once occasion to speak about crickets and grasshoppers, very happily termed them "violinists of the fields," and although at the time he was ignorant of the fact, he stated nothing more than a scientific truth which has recently been demonstrated by exhaustive investigations. Musical insects of the winged type may be divided into two groups: (1), Those which do not use their wings, and, (2), those which do, for the production of sounds. Of the two, the latter species is by far the more numerous. A very curious fact in this connection is that all insects are tenors, deep bass voices being quite unknown; in addition to this, the males are always the performers, female insects being dumb—contenting themselves with staying at home and looking after the children, instead of standing at the front door singing like their lords and masters. Many insects sing by day, such, for instance, as the chickadee, which, however, is not of the "violinist" type, as he plays upon a series of hard plates, attached to the abdomen, much in the same way as a Spanish dancer uses the castanets. Another insect of this type is the black field cricket, which has its home in a small cave-like dwelling it prepares in the earth.—"Scientific American."

World's Stock of Money.

From the latest and most reliable data obtained by the director of the mint it is estimated that at the close of the calendar year 1906 the stock of money of the world was \$14,280,100,000, divided as follows: Gold, \$6,891,800,000; silver (full and limited tender), \$3,256,200,000; uncovered paper currency, \$4,132,000,000. Eighty-two per cent. of the gold—that is, \$5,588,900,000—was held by eight countries of the globe, in amounts in the order named: United States, \$1,593,300,000; Germany, \$1,030,300,000; Russia, \$939,400,000; France, \$926,400,000; United Kingdom, \$486,700,000; Austria Hungary, \$306,400,000; Italy, \$215,500,000, and Spain, \$90,900,000. "Over 56 per cent. of the stock of silver, namely, \$1,834,900,000, is held by the same countries, the United States leading with \$698,700,000, followed by France with \$411,100,000; Germany, \$219,700,000; Spain, \$173,700,000; United Kingdom, \$116,800,000; Austria Hungary, \$105,300,000; Russia, \$77,900,000 and Italy, \$31,700,000.

Destroys \$10,000 and Dies.

John Gordon, a wealthy farmer, burned \$10,000 in bills to-day, a short time before he died. The charred remnants of the bills were found by members of his family, but as they were mostly in ashes, no attempt will be made to have them replaced. Gordon was 85 years old, and in the last few weeks had grown childish. He had steadfastly refused to put the \$10,000, the savings of years, into a bank, but kept the money under his pillow. This morning he amused himself by setting fire to them and watching them burn. Shortly before noon, when one of his sons entered the room, the remains of the bills were found and Gordon was lying dead on the bed. He succumbed to heart disease.

The Paeony.—This plant is to-day the most popular hardy perennial we have, says "Country Gentleman." There are hundreds of varieties offered and many thousands are being planted annually. How long its popularity will last is hard to say. The dahlia was a few years ago being boomed, but the craze has quieted down somewhat now, and so it may be with the former.

One thing in favor of the paeony is that once planted it lasts forever, and requires but little attention, there is a great variety of color and type, and by having several varieties blooming from early until late one can enjoy their beauty for a long time each season. Every home garden should have a collection of six or more varieties.

It was announced by one of the ministers in a neighboring town a few weeks ago that he would preach on the subject of "Hell and Who Will Be There." Before Sunday came around he received letters from three lawyers, two merchants, two from town officials and an editor, threatening to sue him for slander if he mentioned any names in the discourse.—Mound City (Mo.) "News."

Hot Drinks for Sleep.—Sleeplessness is a horror rather well known in this country, but drugs are not safe cures for it. Hot milk is a sovereign remedy, if persisted in, and so is hot bouillon, malted milk or even plain hot water.—Exchange.

Formaldehyde is one of the most powerful disinfectants we possess, 1 part of 10,000 parts of water serving to destroy all microbes, while such a diluted solution has practically no poisonous action on the human organism.



VICTOR Dance Music

Just imagine having a full orchestra to play for you whenever you want to dance! How you could dance to such music as that! And you can actually have it with a Victor in your home.

Better music than you ever had before—loud, clear and in perfect time. No expense for musicians, nobody tied to the piano—everybody can dance.

Besides special dance-music the Victor provides high-class entertainment of every kind between the dances. Grand opera by the greatest artists,

beautiful ballads by leading vaudeville singers, selections by famous bands; instrumental solos and duets; "coon" songs; popular song hits; minstrel specialties, and other good healthy fun.

In no other way can you hear this entertainment in your home, except on the Victor. The world's foremost players and singers make Victor Records only, and the Victor plays them as no other instrument can.

Go to any Victor dealer's and hear the Victor. Ask him to explain the easy-payment plan. Write us on the coupon for catalogue and full information.

Victor Talking Machine Co.

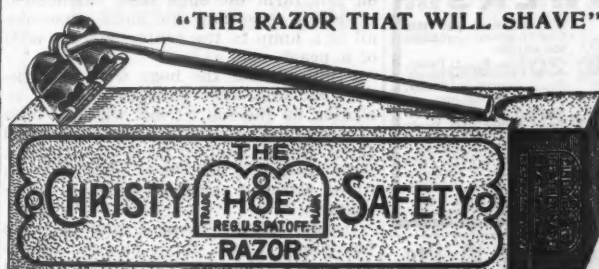
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THE CHRISTY HOE SAFETY RAZOR

"THE RAZOR THAT WILL SHAVE"



This Razor will shave. The Best Safety Razor in the World. New in design, new in construction, yet so simple. Only three parts, the Frame, the Blade and Comb Guard. No springs, hinges or screws to adjust. Has all the advantages of other razors, and advantages that others don't possess. Quality of material and workmanship of the best. No honing, no stropping if you don't wish to. You can, however, give each blade the care you should. An absolute guarantee with every razor. We challenge the world to produce its equal. Every user of a razor will be a user of the "Hoe."

"IT'S A CHRISTY"

OUR EXPERIENCE: We opened our mail one morning and found a "Hoe Christy" Safety Razor in it. We took it home and tried it twice. It worked. We wrote to Mr. Christy and thanked him for the razor. He wrote back and said that if we had any readers to Green's Fruit Grower that wanted a New Christy Hoe Safety Razor that he would send out a few sample razors complete for \$1.00, postpaid. Now if any of our readers want one send in your order. We will include a year's subscription to the Fruit Grower beside, all for \$1.00. What handsomer Christmas present could a wife give a husband?

Address GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

RHODES DOUBLE CUT PRUNING SHEAR

Pat'd June 2, 1903.

Dept. B

RHODES MFG. CO.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE only pruner made that cuts from both sides of the limb and does not bruise the bark. Made in all styles and sizes. We pay Express charges on all orders. Write for circular and prices.

Make Your Farm Wagon Ride Easier and Last Longer

It doesn't take 30 seconds to slip a pair of Harvey Bolster Springs under your wagon-bed and forever end the continual bumping and wear and tear which soon puts any wagon out of business. You can save many a dollar by marketing your potatoes, eggs, fruit, etc., in a wagon that doesn't jam, break and bruise them, for it is a well-known fact that truck-buyers pay 4¢ to 5¢ less for fruits and vegetables which are marketed in a wagon without springs. With Harvey Springs on your wagon you can bring home furniture, glassware, etc., without getting it scratched or smashed to pieces. Why not save money and at the same time ride easily and comfortably on long-lasting Harvey Springs?

HARVEY BOLSTER SPRINGS

are scientifically made, last by test, from the very best tempered steel. We positively guarantee every pair to give satisfaction in every way. TRY THEM AT OUR RISK! We want you to use Harvey Springs on your wagon FREE for 30 days to find out for yourself that they're everything we claim—just as good as we tell you they are. This trial won't cost you a penny. Drop us a postal, giving weight of your heaviest load and your dealer's name, and we'll send you our catalogue and arrange with him to give you a set on 30 Days' Free Trial. Be sure to write TODAY—before you lay down this paper. Harvey Spring Co., 549 17th St., Racine, Wisconsin

Seeds OF THE BURPEE QUALITY

cost a little more—but are worth much more! Planters everywhere are invited to send for a

BURPEE'S 1908 Farm Annual

Long known as "The Leading American Seed Catalog,"—this is now brighter and better than ever before. An elegant book of 172 pages, it tells the plain truth about the

Best Seeds That Grow!

The illustrations are from photographs and the colored plates painted from nature. It offers most valuable EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES, which cannot be had elsewhere.

Write to-day!—(a postal card will do)—but do not delay! Name this Magazine, and address

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Philadelphia.



Try the Celebrated "FENDALL" STRAWBERRY.

Other choice varieties for sale. The "Fendall" being a pistillate, the Corsican, Senator Dunlop or Climax are excellent mates for it. One row of the variety named, then four rows of the "Fendall," and so on, will give an ideal strawberry patch.

Send at once for Descriptive Catalogue.

CHAS. E. FENDALL & SON
Towson, Md.

VICK'S GARDEN AND FLORAL GUIDE

A Twentieth Century Catalogue, which fully describes and illustrates the Best Seeds, Plants, and Fruits, and 5 Packets Vegetable Seeds for 10c. Dainty Yellow Globe Onion, White Spine Cucumber, Imperial Lettuce, Moss Curled Parsley, Scarlet Turnip Radish Seed for the Catalogue anyway—It's free! JAMES VICK'S SEEDS, REIDSMEN 418 Main Street Rochester, N. Y.



\$2.25 WORTH FLOWERS FOR 25c

We will send you this GRAND collection of SEEDS and BULBS: 20 Pkts. Seeds Parsley, Peas, Carnations, Asters, Verbena, Salvia, etc. 20 Bulbs Gladiolus, Be-gonia, Hardy Lily, Spotted Calla, Gladiolus, Tulip, etc., and our 1908 Catalogue with a FREE RETURN CHECK giving you your money back, all for 25c. J. ROBOE FULLER & CO. Box 153 Floral Park, N. Y.



FOR 10 Cts.

Five pkts. of our new Early Flowering Carnations, Scarlet, White, Pink, Maroon, Yellow. Bloom in 90 days from seed, large, double, fragrant and fine colors. All 5 pkts with cultural directions and big catalogue for 10c. post-paid. Will make 5 lovely beds of flowers for your garden, and many pots of lovely blossoms for your windows in winter. Catalogue for 1908—Greatest Book of Novelties—Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Plants Shrubs, Fruits, 150 pages, 500 cuts, many plates—will be mailed Free to all who ask for it.

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Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Fruit Farm Stories

MY PHANTOM FARM.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Farms are usually practical affairs, but my phantom farm is poetic, romantic and impractical. I know well the section of the country where this farm lies and yet I have trouble in finding it. I do not know how I came into possession of this farm, but have a faint recollection of having purchased it at a sacrifice price, owing to the misfortunes of its previous owner.

My phantom farm is a large one, covering mountain, valley, lake and river. Some portions are fertile, others are poor, sandy and impoverished.

I have never explored the entire surface of this farm. I have been told that there are remote parts that have certain fields lying over other fields, but I have never seen this portion. I do not often visit my phantom farm, and cannot recall having received much revenue from it.

Recently I visited my phantom farm. After finding the foreman, he led me about the place, but I was ever conscious that I had never reached its uttermost limits. He showed me cattle grazing upon the steep mountain side. These cattle had shorter legs on one side than on the other, which enabled them to graze around the mountain without difficulty. When the cows came down to the level ground the disparity in the length of their legs was not noticeable. These cows required no laborious milking, such as is usually required. The end of each teat was compressed with a device something like a clothespin. The removal of this pressure caused the milk to escape freely into the pail, without any exertion on the part of the man in attendance.

I noticed that the hens were indolent. Instead of being active and tramping over the fields in search of insects and bugs, they lay flat upon the earth, thrusting out their long tongues. On inquiry I learned that the tongues of these birds were covered with a sweetish substance which attracted the flies and bugs. After the tongue thus thrust out had been covered with insects, it was drawn into the mouth of the hen and from thence the insects were slipped into its stomach, and then the tongue was thrust out again after a new supply. Instead of egg shells as ordinarily seen, on this farm the eggs were surrounded by a soft covering, the shell appearing all in a lump in the center like the seed of a peach.

I noticed that the hogs were remarkably fat and very actively engaged in rooting up the soil. I saw that the nose of every hog consisted of sharp pointed ivory, which enabled them to turn up a large amount of sod, thus enabling them to be fattened without corn or other grain.

In one of the barns I saw a horse preaching. I was for a moment dumbfounded at the sight. I was told that the man who drove and cared for the horses had been exceedingly profane, had kicked and abused them, but that after he heard this horse preach, he was converted, and became a clean mouthed and humane man.

I noticed that the oats, wheat, barley and corn, instead of having the grain stored in ears, each stem carried a little pocket full of kernels, doing away with thrashing and cleaning, and husking the corn. I found plenty of apples, oranges, lemons and pears, but they grew underground like potatoes, while grapes grew upon trees as do the apples on most farms.

I saw this strange occurrence in the barnyard—The cleaning out of these yards usually consists in pitching and hauling hundreds or thousands of tons of heavy manure. This is the hardest work done upon the average farm. But here I saw a vast machine grasp the entire contents of the barnyard, at one stroke, with stout steel fingers. Then the power from an engine was set at work, and the steel fingers grew tense in their fierce grip. "Hold on," I cried in alarm, "the whole thing is going to burst asunder." But the workmen were not in the least alarmed. In a moment I saw the manure, which had accumulated to the depth of three or four feet over the entire yard, creep together into a volcanic mass, and then sweep onward and outward like a rapid river, from whence it flowed into cars standing outside and was soon spread upon the fertile land, the entire barnyard being swept as clean as the barn floor.

At the noon hour the hired men, divided into matched nines, played a game of baseball with much skill and zest.

I was so interested in what I had seen I was induced to linger on my phantom

farm. I wandered by the brook and sat upon a rock to watch the fish playing in the stream. I lay down under the shadow of an oak and was lulled to sleep by the song of birds and by the music of the brook. When I awoke the men were returning from their day's work. They stopped at the house of the overseer to hear his wife sing, accompanied by the piano, played by the hired girl. Then the men passed through a shady lane, singing the chorus of the song to which they had just listened, to homes on the farm built expressly for their use.

STRANGE METHOD OF PAYING LABORERS AT MY PHANTOM FARM.

I questioned the overseer: "What wages are you receiving?"

"I get the smallest wages of any man upon this farm."

"Why, how is that? You are the foreman. Are you not entitled to higher wages than the ordinary laborer?"

"I am the foreman, but on this farm the man who has the cleanest and most desirable work gets the least pay. My work is considered the easiest and most desirable, therefore I get less pay than any of the other men."

"Who gets the highest pay on this farm?"

"The men who get the largest pay are the men who do the hardest and the dirtiest work, such as cleaning out stables, digging ditches, oiling and cleaning harnesses and wagons. It seems only just to us that these men should be paid higher wages than those who do more desirable or cleaner work."

"I should think every man would like to do the dirty work, if he gets higher wages."

"Yes, that is one of the benefits of our method. On most farms no one wants to do the objectionable jobs, but here every one is willing to do this kind of work for the reason that he is paid the highest wages. On most farms every one would like to be the overseer, but here nobody wants the job which I have, since the overseer is so poorly paid, and the common laborer is so much better paid."

After drinking a glass of milk and eating a dozen ripe peaches, I jumped into my automobile and reluctantly started for home.

As I passed the bridge over the river I saw the hired men fishing, each man surrounded with his wife and children. Surely thought I this is fairyland, the abode of joy and honest living.

Not far away I saw the spire of the village church and the parson standing by the gate of the parsonage. The parsonage was well supplied with grape vines and berry bushes, and the trees were laden with every kind of fruit. I paused to inquire of the pastor about the farm I had left and its men. He said that the hired men on that farm not only attended his church regularly, but were its main support.

"What is your creed?" I asked.

"Our creed is belief in God the provider of all good things, in Christ the teacher, and in the brotherhood of mankind, without regard to race, color, wealth or social position."

I intended to make some other remarks on the subject but my automobile had started forward. As I dashed away I cried out in the words of the hoosier schoolmaster, "Them is my sentiments too."

The next morning when I awoke at my city home, my experiences of the previous day seemed almost like a dream.

Eats Nuts.—A dietary of fruits and nuts has been tested in various experiments at the University of California. These experiments have demonstrated that both fruits and nuts furnish the body with energy, while the nuts yield some fattening material also. The cost of a diet exclusively of fruits and nuts varied from 18 to 46 cents a day for each person, which will compare favorably with the cost of an ordinary mixed diet. One student gradually changed from a mixed diet to fruits and nuts without apparent loss of strength or health.

Some of the Indians had rather strange names, and the roster of Indian veterans of the War of 1812 brings to light such names as Old Fish Hook, Tall Chief, Straight Back, George Washington, Corn Planter, Red Jacket, One Hundred, Two Guns, Twenty Canoes, Heap of Dogs and Devil's Ram Rod.—New York "Sun."

Serve God by doing common actions in a heavenly spirit.—Spurgeon.

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Let me send you my new 1908 catalogue—free. Contains practical advice for farmers, florists and market gardeners. Explains my new way of selling seeds—"Stokes' Standards", selected from thousands of varieties, each the best in its class. Shows photographs of splendid specimens my seeds produce and give complete directions how to secure more than an ordinary yield.

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Is the earliest wrinkled pea grown. Pods almost twice the size of usual early peas. You should know about it.

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I will send my catalogue free, or for 10c in stamps—if you mention the Green's Fruit Grower—I will send it to you with three 10c packets of seeds, one each of my "Bonny Best" Early Tomatoes, "Stokes' Standard" Sweet Peas and "Stokes' Standard" Nasturtiums. Each unexcelled in its class. Write today.

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SPECIAL OFFER:
Made to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer.
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GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.
Write to-day; Mention this Paper.
SEND 10 CENTS
to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of Seeds postpaid, together with my big Instructive, Beautiful Seed and Plant Book, tells all about the Best varieties of Seeds, Plants, etc.
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L. J. Farmer, Box 807, Pulaski, N. Y.

WHAT A BANKER SAYS ABOUT US

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$1,000,000
The Traders National Bank
Rochester, N. Y.
November 19, 1907.
To whom it may concern:
I take great pleasure in saying that I consider Green's Nursery Company entirely reliable, a house of many years' standing, and with undoubted business integrity and honesty.
I believe any merchandise purchased from them will be found strictly according to contract, and true to name.
We have known the officers for many years past, and our business relations have been entirely satisfactory. The company has ample capital for the business done, and we take pleasure in most heartily recommending them to anyone desiring to purchase trees, shrubbery or other nursery stock.
Very truly yours,
HENRY C. BREWSTER, President.

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Two things much desired by every farmer. Two things you're sure to get in Iron Age Implements. For over 20 years they have been recognized as leaders because they do better work, do it easier, do more of it, and thus save hired help. Exceptionally well made—durable. Our No. 6 Combined Double End Sinner Wheel Hoe, Hill and Drill Seeder, shown here, is the most complete tool made. 1908 catalog free.
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Box 1600
Greencastle, N. Y.



Fig. 9. Second season's crop after renewal, picked from a Baltimore tree. An autumn storm of wind and rain was in progress when the picture was taken, which accounts for the blur of the foliage in the picture. (See page 3 for article on Old Orchard.)

Do Not Expect Too Much From an Injury by Mice in Orchards and Nurseries.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

An enthusiastic friend called last evening to tell about a 40-acre farm which he desired to purchase. On this farm was an eight-acre orchard, from which had just been sold apples to the value of \$2,700. One boy 17 years old managed this orchard and sold all of the fruit. My friend heard that neighbors had secured \$400 per acre by growing muskmelons, and others equally as much by growing strawberries and raspberries. Thus, it seemed to my friend, if he could only become the owner of a little farm like this, he would soon be on the road to rapid money-making.

I dislike to cool the ardor of any person, much less of a kind friend, but sometimes it is merciful to do so; therefore, I must say that the chances for making money on a little farm like this are not so great as many city people would suppose. I mean by this that there is always an uncertainty of any fruit crop. There may be years when there is no fruit upon the apple trees, when the frosts destroy the strawberries, raspberries and currants. Then there are years of very low prices. No person should undertake any enterprise without considering the possibilities in the way of bad crops, bad years and other misfortunes which are probable in every enterprise. The farmer cannot rely with certainty upon a crop of wheat, oats, corn or hay. It is possible that constant rain may prevent his gathering these crops in good condition. There are many contingencies even for a farmer and fruit grower.

But this I will say with great confidence, after many years of personal experience and general observation, I am satisfied that there is no more profitable method of occupying fertile soil than by planting orchards, berryfields and vineyards. Of all orchard fruits my first choice would be the apple. Of all the small fruits my first choice would be the strawberry, but notwithstanding my preference for these two fruits, I should plant all of the hardy orchard fruits and all of the hardy small fruits. But I would do this expecting some bad years.

His One Mistake.

"I have been in the fruit and commission business for about twenty years," said the oldish man who had been talking about the prospects of the autumn yield, "and I can't recall but one mistake I ever made. It was a year when most of the peach buds had frozen, and we all knew that the fruit would be high and scarce. I was buying from Chicago, and I took a trip over into the St. Joe fruit belt of Michigan. There I heard of a widow with a peach orchard which was sure to yield at least 5,000 bushels. I hustled along to see her and close a deal, but the minute I began to talk business she pushed her chin out at me and replied:

"Stranger, you might as well understand this thing at the beginning. I go with the peaches. The man who gets 'em has got to marry me first."

"And was she good looking?" was asked of the dealer.

"Mighty good looking."

"And she would have married you?"

"She said she would."

"Well, then?"

"It happened that I was already married, and had been for fifteen years."

"And so you didn't get the peaches?"

"Not a blessed one of 'em and peaches were \$5 a bushel that season."

The attention of Green's Fruit Grower is called to this subject by U. S. Bulletin No. 3, which gives valuable information and should be in the hands of all who are interested. Green's Fruit Grower condenses a little of the information given as follows: During the winter of 1901 and 1902, Rochester, N. Y., nurserymen stood a loss from mice estimated at \$100,000. Injury is generally done under the cover of snow, that remains long on the ground, depriving mice from their accustomed food. The starving mice eat the bark off of the lower part of the trunk of the trees to keep from starving. There are many kinds of field mice. They make burrows through the soil and in this way do injury to lawns and shrubs. In the summer they feed upon ripe seeds of grain, grasses and on green vegetation. It is only in the winter that they attack orchard and nursery trees. They store food for winter supply. The greatest injury is done where grass, weeds and rubbish are allowed to accumulate among the young trees. Field mice are destroyed largely by cats, cuckoos, crows, herons, bitterns, storks, gulls, hawks, and owls, also foxes, dogs, snakes, weasels, skunks and mink. Few mice are killed by trapping and poisoning. The most valuable information is that where the trunks of trees have been partly gnawed by mice, in most cases there still remains enough of the inner bark to preserve the life of the tree, if the gnawed part of the trunk is protected at once from the sun and wind, by plastering fresh cow manure over the bark where the wounds occur, but this is not so good protection as banking up with earth. If the trees are barked too high for banking with earth, put a box around the trunk and fill it with earth as far up as the bark is gnawed.

Effect of Alcoholic Drinks.

Let no man deceive himself about alcoholic drinks, says "Medical Talk." The man who drinks brandy or beer, whisky or wine, ought to bear in mind that these drinks do not give him strength, but rather dissipate strength. There are a great many people who believe that a moderate use of alcohol under proper circumstances conduces to health and strength; makes good flesh and builds up the nervous system. This is not true. Indulgence in these drinks should be classed as dissipation. They squander strength. They do not give strength.

We are not contending that a drink does not sometimes do good, but we are contending that the use of strong drink tends to dissipate energy, to scatter the forces of general vitality. No man is stronger for having taken a glass of whisky. He may temporarily feel stronger, but the glass of whisky has deceived him. He has taken from his stock of vitality at an exorbitant rate of interest. It is exactly as if a man with a small bank account in some emergency should draw a check for the whole amount. Temporarily it puts him in the possession of money, but he does it at the expense of his standing in the bank and credit in the community.

Fair seem these winter days, and soon Shall blow the warm west winds of spring To set the unbound rills in tune, And hither urge the blue bird's wing. The vales shall laugh in flowers, the woods Grow misty green with leafing buds, And violets and wind flowers sway Against the throbbing heart of May. —Whittier.

I cannot sweep the darkness out, but I can shine it out.—John Newton.



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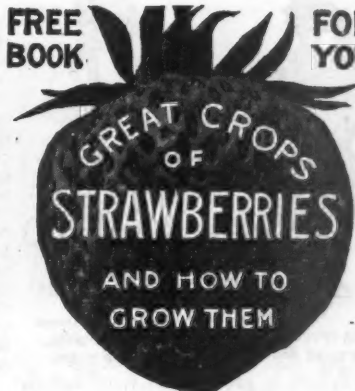
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"Great Crops OF Strawberries

and How to Grow Them"

FREE BOOK

FOR YOU



If you want to know how to grow big crops of big red strawberries and how to get big prices, send for our 1908 book. Don't think of getting along another season until you have it. It tells all about soil preparation, setting, mating, pruning, cultivating, spraying, mulching, picking, packing and marketing. All of these essential features and many more are explained in such a way that you can't go wrong. It was written right out in the strawberry field by a man who has made a fortune growing strawberries, and he tells you just exactly how he does things.

Beautifully Illustrated. Mighty Interesting.

You may wonder how we can afford to send you this valuable book free. Well, you see, it's just like this,

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and our Thoroughbred Pedigree Plants have won the world's highest fruiting record. They have lifted many a man out of failure and boosted him to triumphant success. Perhaps you are one of those fellows who has an ambition to be the Strawberry King of your section. If you have, and you ever read this book, it will open your eyes. You will then see how easy it is to make money in the strawberry business when you have the right kind of plants and follow the proper methods.

It is a pleasure to grow strawberries when you can get bigger crops, bigger berries, and bigger prices than the other fellow. This book shows you just how to do this very thing. It is crowded brim full of good things from beginning to end. Every page has a picture of a strawberry or of a strawberry field, showing actual results obtained by growers who use Thoroughbred Pedigree Plants. These fellows are just bubbling over with enthusiasm, and that's what helps a man over the rough places. They say this book is worth its weight in gold. We say it is worth more—it's a regular gold mine to those who follow its instruction. Send and get one and see for your yourself; your address—that's all. The Book's free.

R. M. KELLOGG CO., Box 360, Three Rivers, Michigan.

Some Up-to-Date Fashions.

For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

5843—The quantity of material required for the medium size is $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 21, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27 or 2 yards 44 inches wide.



5843 Blouse or Shirt
Waist, 32 to 42 bust.



5844 House Jacket,
34 to 44 bust.

5844—The quantity of material required for the medium size is $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide with $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of ribbon to trim as illustrated.

5846—The quantity of material required for the medium size (6 years) is $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27 or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide.



5846 Child's Night
Drawers, 2 to 8 years.



5848 Boy's Shirt
Waist, 4 to 12 years

5846—The quantity of material required for the medium size (8 years) is $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27 or $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide.

5836—The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is 4 yards 27, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 32 or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide with $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of ribbon for frills.



5836 Girl's Dress,
6 to 12 years.



5861 Girl's Dress
with Bloomers,
4 to 10 years.

5861—The quantity of material required for the medium size (8 years) is $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards 34, $6\frac{1}{4}$ yards 32 or $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide with $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of banding.

5847—The quantity of material required for the medium size is $6\frac{1}{4}$ yards 21, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 or $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 52 inches wide when material has figure or nap; $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 or $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 52 inches wide when it has not.



5847 Fitted Corset
Cover, 32 to 44 bust.



5835 Fitted Corset
Cover, 32 to 44 bust.

5835—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 1 yard 36 inches wide with $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of beading and $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of edging.

To get BUST measure put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

Order patterns by numbers, and give size in inches. Send all orders to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

The women of Sumatra wear costly dresses, many of them being made of pure gold and silver. After the metal is mined and smelted it is formed into a fine wire, which is woven into cloth and afterward used for dresses.

Song of the Winds.

The winds—they come like hounds of the night,
And they will not let me be;
Whirling the leaves in their wayward flight,
Sweeping the hill and lea.
What of their song when the branches
away,
Ere the night shades lift to the dusk of
day;
A ship is lost and a heart in vain
Waits and hopes at the window pane,
There by a cold, gray sea.

The winds—those trailing dogs of the night,
Hark, hark to their whispering!
They mean of a soul that has taken flight,
And never a hope they bring.
The lights of the night gleam cold, so cold,
Over the hills and the upland wold—
And yonder a night bird, lonely, grieves
For you out there 'neath the sod and
leaves—
And thus do the night winds sing!
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

What Can be Done With Salt.

Salt cleanses the palate and furred tongue, and a gargle of salt and water is often efficacious. A pinch of salt on the tongue, followed ten minutes afterward by a drink of cold water, often cures a sick headache. Salt hardens gums, makes teeth white and sweetens the breath. Cut flowers may be kept fresh by adding salt to the water. Weak ankles should be rubbed with a solution of salt water, and alcohol. Rose colds, hay fever, and kindred affections, may be much relieved by using fine dry salt, like snuff. Dyspepsia, heartburn and indigestion are relieved by a cup of hot water in which a small spoonful of salt has been melted. Salt and water will sometimes revive an unconscious person when injured, in case other remedies are not at hand. Hemorrhage from tooth-pulling is stopped by filling the mouth with salt and water. Weak and tired eyes are refreshed by bathing with warm water and salt. Public speakers and many noted singers use a wash of salt and water before and after using the voice, as it strengthens the organs of the throat. Salt rubbed into the scalp or occasionally added to the water in washing prevents the hair falling out. Feathers uncurled by damp weather are quickly dried by shaking over a fire in which salt had been thrown. Salt always should be eaten with nuts, and a dessert fruit salt user should be specially made.

Baked Apple Pudding.

Pare and core sufficient apples of uniform size to crowd closely together in a well-buttered baking dish, fill centers with quince jelly and bake until tender, but not broken. Put a fourth of a cup of butter and half a cup of milk in a saucepan over the fire, and when boiling add half a cupful of flour and stir vigorously until the mixture falls from the sides. Cream together a fourth of a cupful of butter and a fourth of a cupful of sugar, then add in succession the yolks of three eggs, a tablespoonful of lemon juice, the cooked mixture and the stiffly-beaten whites of three eggs. Pour the mixture over the apples and bake one hour in a moderate oven. Serve with fairy butter: Beat together half a cupful of butter and a cupful of sugar until they are very white and light, add two tablespoonfuls of cream and flavor with vanilla. Put into a mold and let stand in a cold place an hour or more to harden.—"Good Housekeeping."

Luther Burbank in the "Century" says: "The child reads your motives as no other human being reads them. He sees into your own heart. The child is the purest, truest thing in the world. It is absolute truth: That's why we love children." The custom for ages has been somewhat otherwise; and parents have taught them ideals rather than facts. In the opinion of Mr. Burbank a child should grow up without knowing physical fear, and be allowed to learn it through danger; and moral fear, he should not be taught. This warning is meant to cover that religious instruction which sets forth the possibility of suffering in a future life; and while asserting his respect for religion, the essayist declares his contempt for theology or dogmatic religion and dwells on the sufficiency of nature, pleasant surroundings, purity and sweetness. On this point there will, no doubt be sharp controversy, as believers in all the great creeds unite in the opinion that it is in childhood, the season of receptivity, sensitiveness, and lasting impressions, that religious ideas should be taught.

Bananas are thought much of to-day as a food, and many housewives buy the fruit by the bunch, so that ripe ones may be always at hand—and for the sake of economy as well. It is said that if the end of the stalk is scooped out a bit and a little water put in every day the moisture will flow down and the bananas will be greatly improved in flavor.

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We ask you to try our Superior Seeds. One Trial will make a Customer. We will mail one Full Packet, each of the following 15 Grand New Sorts for only 10 cts. These would cost at least \$1.50 elsewhere.

BET. Perfected Red Turnip, earliest, best.
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CELERY, Winter Giant, large, crisp, good.
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WHEN NOT BEING USED AS A HEATER AND COOKER put on the shade and you have a ROCHESTER LAMP COMPLETE FOR READING. The shade and shade holder costs 75c extra. The Heater and Cooker will warm the air in a cold room to a comfortable degree in a very short time. The cooker is a simple arrangement for light house-keeping or for preparing a quick meal. It is exceedingly valuable for use in a sick room. It will boil the tea kettle, fry a steak or boil an egg in a few minutes.

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OUR OFFER.—We will send you this Rochester Heater and Cooker (just like the one shown here) for \$2.75; and we will also advance your PAID subscription to the Fruit Grower (3) years from the date it EXPIRES OR EXPIRED and send you a postal card stating to what date the paper will be paid, as a receipt; and send you the Rochester Heater and Cooker by express (you to pay express charges), for \$2.75. If you wish us to include a shade for the lamp and shade holder add 75c to your order. This will give you a Rochester Heater and Cooker and a Rochester Lamp with shade at a very small price.

Address: GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

The Heater and Cooker. Size of base, 8 inches.



Here is a flock of coarse wool sheep, from photograph sent us by Mrs. E. T. Latimore, of Idaho. Sheep are quiet and confiding creatures. They make interesting and lovable pets. Wise farmers keep sheep.

Continued from Last Issue.
Adirondack Mountain Hunting Trip.
Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
F. Forester.

HUNTING THE BLACK BEAR.

The black bear of the north is a roving animal, continually shifting from one place to another at all seasons except the few months in which he curls up and lies dormant like the woodchuck. The bear seems instinctively to know where to go to find blackberries, beech nuts, succulent roots and other food in which it delights. Hunters find a favorable chance to shoot the bear when he is climbing into the big beech trees and is pulling in large branches near enough so that he can feed upon the sweet nuts. At this season the hunter stealthily approaches the tree, unseen owing to the dense foliage between him and the bear. Sometimes when the bear discovers the hunter beneath, he doubles himself up and drops to the ground, where he strikes and rebounds like a rubber ball, without injury; but often the bear is seen first and killed before he can drop. The bear roots up the ground under beech trees, much as the hog would, in search for beech nuts. The bear discovers where the chipmunks and squirrels have stored nuts in the ground for the winter supply, and robs their store house. We are told that bears break into the pig pens of pioneers, carrying off pigs, but I have never known of such attacks, but I have known them to attack bee hives with impunity for the honey which they relish. I have heard of bears attracted to telegraph poles by the humming of the wires, thinking that they were in the vicinity of a bee hive.

At sunrise one morning the greenest member of our party, who would in the west be called a tender foot, said he had seen a deer on the distant rocky hilltop and that the deer was black. We laughed at him and told him there were no black deer. He replied that there must be black deer because he had seen one.

"You probably saw a black stump," said one of the party.

"No," replied the other, "stumps do not move and I saw this thing move." Then we all grasped our rifles and went to a point where we had a clear view of a distant summit. There we saw a big black bear. Orders were given that the members of the party whose duty it was that day to act as drivers, or to take the place of hounds, should proceed in a round-about way, to the opposite side of the hill on which the bear was moving. When they arrived there they were to howl and bark with the intention of driving the bear to the opposite side of the mountain, where other members of the party were to be concealed, ready to shoot the bear whenever he appeared.

Not a moment was lost in getting the plan into operation. We were to attempt to shoot the bear when he passed near the lake at the foot of the hill, where we lay concealed, waiting for the run down the hill on the part of the bear. It seemed to us that we waited hours, still no alarm came from the men who were to drive the bear. This waiting for the appearance of game would seem to be monotonous to those who have had no experience, but in reality every moment is full of excitement and interest. We have opportunity for much thought and deliberation. The mind and nerves are strained. We think of things we never thought of before. We hear sounds never heard of before. We experience queer sensations. When a strange sound is heard that indicates the possible approach of game, our hearts beat so rapidly that we are alarmed lest the beating should be audible. If the weather is cold we get benumbed but dare not move for exercise.

By and by we heard barking and howling in the distance. Then our rifles were ready for immediate execution, and every nerve at attention. Soon we heard a crash of broken twigs and a heavy tread and in an instant the black bear was before us. I fired and he toppled over. Soon my companions hurried forward in time to see his death struggles.

The chief gain of this annual hunting expedition is not the deer and the bear. My companions and myself secure our greatest reward in recovered strength and vitality of mind and body. Man was not intended by his Creator to spend his life in houses poorly ventilated and artificially heated and filled with germs of diseases. On these excursions we live the natural life. We are out doors night and day breathing pure air impregnated by the odor of spruce and balsam. We sleep each night without windows or doors. Our daily tramps strengthen every muscle. Our deep breathing fills all the air cells of our lungs. On our return home we are not the same men we were when we departed.

Back to the Soil.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Jane Elliott Snow.

There is a tendency now on the part of philanthropists, educators, factory men and reformers to get back to the soil. They think there is nothing that will better help to uplift humanity than to give it a bit of soil to cultivate.

The "Pingree movement" which originated in Detroit early in the nineties, when thousands of workmen were thrown out of employment, and which led to the cultivation of vacant lots, in that and other cities, by poor families, doubtless sounded the keynote to these later-day movements of "getting back to the soil."

Here in Cleveland, Ohio, there is a movement on foot to provide a home for the boys brought into the juvenile court, where they can have a piece of ground to cultivate. In the schools much is made of flower culture, and the display of flowers by the school children each year, is something really marvelous. The city landscape architect is making an effort to preserve the trees already planted, and is planting young trees wherever he can find space to do so. In this work he is much encouraged by the help he receives from the so-called "children of the slums," who in many instances water the trees and otherwise show their interest in the good work.

The city has now placed its aged poor on a farm in the suburbs, and it also has a farm for neglected and homeless boys at Hudson, Ohio.

The state of Ohio also esteems soil culture as a great help in its work of reforming boys. At the Lancaster Industrial school it has a farm of about 1,300 acres, which is under the highest cultivation. The finest fruits of all kinds adapted to the location are grown there. They have an exceptionally fine large vineyard, and indeed everything they cultivate from the simplest vegetables up to the choicest fruits is of the very best quality. Much of the work is done by the boys who are helped in many ways by thus doing.

Dr. Clark of the State Hospital for the Insane, thinks it would be a fine thing for the mild insane—of which there are many throughout the state—to be placed on a farm, and he proposes to petition the legislature at its coming session to make an appropriation for such a home for that class of unfortunates.

More than three centuries ago Moore had a vision of an ideal life in Utopia, and now to-day that vision is becoming a reality in many ways and in many places, and Green's Fruit Grower is certainly doing its part toward making that vision a reality.

One Dollar for Three Years.

Green's Fruit Grower desires to get as many three-year subscribers as possible, realizing the difficulty in sending in yearly subscriptions. We therefore offer you three years' subscription to Green's Fruit Grower for \$1. Or, sending \$1, you can order Green's Fruit Grower sent to your address two years and to any other person that you may name, who is a new subscriber, for one year. If you request it at the time of subscribing we will mail you Mr. Green's book, "How I Made the Old Farm Pay at Fruit Growing," with the booklet, "How to Propagate and Grow Fruit," added.

It is probable and possible that the price of Green's Fruit Grower will be increased owing to the increase in cost of paper and labor for printing the paper, etc. Remember the paper on which the Fruit Grower is printed, represents a large portion of the cost of Green's Fruit Grower, and that when paper almost doubles in price, as it has, or is likely to do, publishers must of necessity increase the price. Therefore, if you send us now \$1 for three years you are sure of getting this publication at a very low price. Do not fail to mention Green's book if you want it included with your three years' subscription.

Pluck begets more happiness than luck.



The costliest materials form only about one-third of a painting bill. The rest of the money is paid for labor. A mistake in the paint means not only the loss of what the paint cost, but also the loss of the entire expenditure for putting the worthless stuff on the building. It is quite worth while to test the paint before using it.

The best paint is that mixed from Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil, with the particular needs of your building, wagon or implement in view. There is a simple test which anyone can make.

White Lead is made from metallic lead and can be changed back to that metal by applying great heat. Any adulterations, such as chalk, barytes, or other counterfeits, mixed with the White Lead, prevent the appearance of any metallic lead, no matter how slight the adulteration. Therefore, if the sample yields drops of lead, it is pure; if not, it is adulterated.

We Will Send You a Blowpipe Free

We want property-owners to know how to test paint. We welcome the test of our White Lead and will furnish free a blowpipe (a little instrument necessary to secure intense heat) to anyone who is in earnest about knowing good paint from bad. Everything necessary for the test, together with beautiful booklet, will go to you at once. Write for Test Equipment to Address

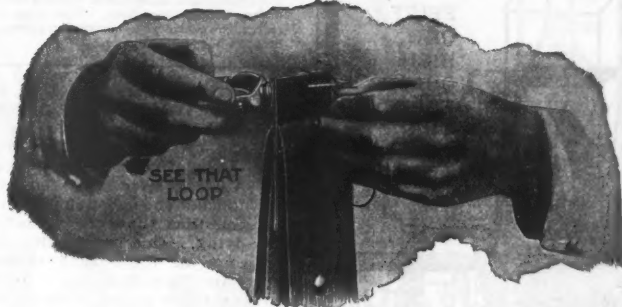
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Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



The Farmer's Sewing Awl

PATENTED MARCH 29, 1905.

This newly patented sewing awl is the handiest little farm tool invented. It is practically a harness sewing machine. It makes a lock stitch and does away with old-fashioned bristles with "waxed ends" for sewing leather. It will sew through any thickness of leather green or dry. You can use it as a surgical instrument in sewing up wounds, such as wire cuts in stock.

It will sew canvas, carpets, rugs, shoes, gloves, etc. It is fine for women's use in tying comforters, etc. Every awl is supplied with both a straight and curved needle, grooved and fitted with an eye for the thread like a sewing machine needle. The handle carries the extra tools, so they are not easily lost. Handy to carry in the pocket.

It will save many dollars in repairing boots and shoes. The wheel shown in the cut carries the thread or "waxed end."

NOTE—After thread has been forced clear through the leather release the thread spool as shown in the illustration, and draw out twice the amount of thread as will cover distance you intend to sew, leaving needle stationary until thread has been drawn out. Then withdraw the needle, holding the thread rather firmly in left hand, merely allowing enough thread to go back to release needle to start new stitch. Proceed as in cut.

OUR OFFER. Send us \$1.50 and we will send you the Sewing Awl, postpaid, and advance your paid subscription to January 1, 1910, from the date it expired or expires.

Address, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

YOU CAN KILL ALL SAN JOSE AND OTHER FORMS OF SCALE ON YOUR TREES BY USING THE "LION BRAND CALIFORNIA WASH."

It Has Never Failed. It is the Cheapest, Most Reliable and Efficient Scale Killer on the market. Ready to use by adding water, costs less than 1 cent a gallon. Absolutely safe to use. Kills in nine days. Write for Booklet, When, Why and How to Spray and What to Spray with. Sent Free. Agents wanted. Now is the time.

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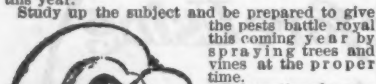
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Every M. & G. blade is hand-forged from razor steel, file tested, warranted. This cut is exact size of 7 1/2 in. strong knife. To start you we will send you one for 48c.; 5 for \$2, postpaid. Best 7-inch shears, 60c. This Knife and Shears, \$1.00. Pruning, 75c.; budding, 35c.; grafting, 25c. Fruit shears, 25c. Send for 80-p. free list and "How to Use a Razor."

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Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Don't Allow "Pests" to Destroy Your Fruit.

Did you ever stop to think why you gathered so few perfect apples last year? More than likely the failure of your fruit crop was caused by a fungus, or the codling moth, which blighted the blossoms and young fruit as it was forming. They were your enemies last year—they will be this year.



Study up the subject and be prepared to give the pests battle royal this coming year by spraying trees and vines at the proper time. This matter of spraying is no longer a question of policy or of experiment, but of stern necessity to farmers and fruit growers. The war against the destructive army of pests must be aggressive—exterminating—if you would save the fruit as well as the trees and vines which bear it. If you are at all interested in securing a better crop of fruit or vegetables it will be well worth your while to write the William Stahl Sprayer Co., Box 40, Quincy, Ill., for a copy of their free book, telling all about spraying and how, when, where and what to do it with.

SPRAY PUMPS
"The Daisy" A MONEY MAKER for Farmers, Fruit Growers, Housekeepers. 800,000 in use. Kills bugs and insects. Has rubber hose, perfect nozzle and valves. No. 1, tin, \$1.00. No. 2, iron, \$1.50; all brass, \$4.00. Agents wanted. Catalogue free. Write HURRAY & SON, Box 4, Walnut, O.

THE "KANT-KLOG" SPRAYERS
Something New. Gets twice the results with same labor and fluid. Flat or round, fine or coarse sprays from same nozzle. Ten styles. For trees, vines, vegetables, whitewashing, etc.
Agents Wanted.
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Easily detached and ready for any work in any climate.
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FRUIT OF HIGH QUALITY FOLLOWS THIS QUALITY SPRAYER

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All brass, easiest working, most powerful, automatic mixer, expansion valves, double strainer. Catalogue of Pumps and Treatise on Spraying free. AGENTS WANTED.
J. F. Gayler, Box 61 Catskill, N. Y.

Cause of Failures in Tree Planting.

With an experience of fifteen to twenty years lifting and transplanting shrubs, trees, etc., it may not be egotistical for me to affirm that the following notes should be of value to some of the many who buy and plant in the spring.

First it is to the interest of the nurseryman to send out such plants, trees, etc., as will make a good impression when first in line with the eye. If the nurseryman sends out hybrid rosebushes with four to five strong green canes, each three feet in length at least, red raspberries with two feet of cane to each plant, peach trees standing six feet with seven or eight long branches, and poplar trees with bodies of seven feet and branches leading out five feet more, he is termed a "fine man," and the stock is termed excellent.

So far, so good—the nurseryman has done his part and the purchaser begins his—the roses are handled carefully; great care is taken not to break one of those four or five fine canes, the red raspberries are put in good soil, the root perhaps two or three inches deeper than well for it, but it is put in tight with the right end up, and the whole length of cane just as taken out of the package left, the peach trees—noble trees—are handled gingerly for fear one of the numerous limbs might be bruised, and in the hurry to get the trees planted never a thought is given to root pruning. The poplars are taken care of in the same way, and all left with tops and

and cutting out the fluffy roots and had shortened the limb growth of the poplars one half or more, success would have been his. It is a hard thing for us to reduce a fine-looking plant or tree to planting shape I know. We are not afraid but do not like to—seems too bad. I once set out several hundred Crimson Rambler roses, imported bushes, immense in size and good in every way, and was tempted to leave several canes twelve to fifteen inches long—two weeks or more later saw them all cut close to the ground, and eventually I had a good-looking row of roses, but it was an entirely new growth of wood—the cutting back saved seventy-five per cent of them. Many failures with blackberries have resulted from the same trouble as with raspberries and strawberries because the foliage was left to drain the root-life before it had a chance to secure any help in its new home.—E. H. Burson, in Farm and Fireside.

Winter Spraying.

The best time for spraying is in the winter, when the trees are bare and dormant. At that time, spraying, if done with care and thoroughness, can be applied so as to cover every part of the exposed surface. Also the spray mixture may be used at a strength that would be unsuitable for trees in foliage. Incidentally the winter is an advantageous time for the fruit grower to spray, because then he has ample spare labor available.



Photograph taken of the orchard of Baldwin apple trees of W. E. Hopkins & Sons of R. I. The orchard contains 1200 trees. From these trees in 1906 were sold 2650 barrels of marketable apples. These orchardists consider their success in growing apples largely due to spraying, and to the keeping of a large drove of hogs in the orchard.

branches just as dug in the nursery. What is the result? In many instances, the rose-bushes look brave for several days, and the planter thinks that they are all right of course, he planted them, etc. A week later and the majority show no new shoots; upon examination it is seen that they are actually going back—dying. One by one they drop off, even some of those that showed new shoots are shriveled up. Must have been something wrong with them; maybe had been doctored. The raspberries had nice roots, but still they don't grow, don't leaf out—that is only here and there one and maybe a few more shoot out at the root. In two or three weeks the nurseryman is written that so many rose-bushes and so many raspberries were no good—never started. But the peach trees began to leaf out finally. What an effort was made by the green limbs to furnish all the sap necessary to supply the many swelling buds, but what's the use, it cannot be done. Only fancy ten to fifteen feet length of limb sucking day and night on one little body whose roots have not yet had a chance to get any sustenance.

Some of the trees gave up the job early; many others lingered on and dropped out one by one, a few for some reason lived on in fairly good shape. The poplars because of a peculiar way of their own of hanging onto life, did not die, but what a sight. They were planted as a screen to hide objectionable views, but are an objectionable sight in themselves, some being so tall they could not stand the rough west winds and leaned east; others didn't like the east storm and leaned west; some had foliage at the extreme tip of the tallest limb while others showed foliage on the lowest limbs and none on the highest. The effect was disappointing to the planter.

Now if the planter had reduced the number of rose canes to three and had reduced the length of these to two to four inches each, had cut the raspberry canes close to the earth, as soon as planted, had trimmed the peach trees up to whips and headed them at four feet, not forgetting to go carefully over the roots with a sharp knife, cutting off all bruised parts, shortening the long ones

Though the spraying may be done at any time during the dormant season, it is best done just before the buds show signs of opening, say from the middle of January up to the first week in March in Great Britain, as the winter moths have by then ceased to deposit their eggs.

Winter spraying, as already indicated, is principally directed towards the destruction of the eggs and spores of the fruit tree pests. These are mostly laid on and around the twigs and spurs, close to the buds, and even upon the buds themselves. They are also found upon and in crevices of the bark, or behind loose pieces of bark. Thus it is essential that every part of the tree should be covered by the spray mixture. Eggs manifestly cannot be destroyed unless the remedy is brought into contact with them.

Spraying must be done with the utmost care and intelligence. Haphazard work only leads to disappointment. A spray-pump which throws a mist-like spray is the only appliance suitable. A syringe, or a nozzle throwing a coarse spray, should on no account be used. Much of the mixture may also be wasted by careless work, or by directing it through openings between the branches, instead of upon the branches and twigs.

With large trees it may not be possible to reach every part from the ground level, and in that case the ladder must be used for dealing with the topmost parts, or the hose pipe must be supported by a long bamboo rod.

It should be remembered that any parts of the tree which escape the spray will continue to support their colony of parasitic life, which, as the season advances, will re-infect the rest of the tree, and other trees in the vicinity, thus rendering the work of spraying, to a large extent, useless.

To insure that the spray mixture reaches all round every twig and branch, the stream of spray should be directed from at least two opposite sides.

Summer Spraying.

Its Object.—Winter spraying cannot prevent re-infection. No fluid on earth can do that, because the advent of sum-

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Best and safest manure for florists and greenhouse use, absolutely pure, no waste, no danger. Write for circulars and prices.
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Free from Disease. All fumigated before shipping. True-to-name. Vigorous growers—Apple, Peach, Plum, Pear, Carolina Poplar—all kinds trees, plants, shrubs. Prices low. Catalog free. Write now. Reliance Nursery Co., Box 604, Geneva, N. Y.

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To gain new customers we send 10 Pkts. Vegetable Seeds 25c 10 Pkts. Flower Seeds for only 25c
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should be adorned with Palms and other leaf and flowering plants. We have 44 greenhouses full. Also have hundreds of carloads of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Plants, Vines, Bulbs, Seeds. Rarest new—choicest old. Mail also prepaid, safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Larger by express or freight. Direct deal with save you money; try
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mer means that pests will be on the wing, and will pass from tree to tree, and from orchard to orchard.

It is necessary, therefore, to supplement the winter spraying by another spraying in summer, to kill such insects as aphids, psylla and scale. The extent to which summer spraying may be necessary will depend upon the state of the trees, which the fruit grower will do well to watch carefully. He should be prepared always to remember that the effects of spraying are cumulative. Every female destroyed means saving the orchard from the depredations of countless numbers of its descendants. The benefits are not all manifest during the first season after spraying, and this is especially so with trees that form their buds the previous season, which is the case with most of the fruits.—William Cooper, England.

Killing the Enemies of the Orchard.

Caring for the Orchard, Small Fruits, Etc.

We give below treatment for most of the common tree and bush diseases and insect pests, together with formulas for making up these various spraying mixtures recommended:

THE APPLE.

Codling Moth.—Paris green applied just as the last blossoms are falling and the treatment repeated in from seven to ten days.

Canker Worm.—A thorough application of Paris green when the caterpillars appear. Repeat the application every three or four days as long as the insect is present.

Scab.—Bordeaux mixture, just before the flower buds expand. Repeat the application as soon as the blossoms have fallen, followed by a third treatment, in ten to fourteen days, and possibly one other application two weeks later.

THE PLUM.

Black Knot.—Bordeaux mixture in the early spring before buds show any sign of starting. Repeat this treatment just as the buds are swelling, once more about the middle of May and again during the middle of June. In severe cases it may be well to give another application in July.

Brown Rot.—Copper sulphate before the buds swell, followed by Bordeaux mixture before the flowers open. Give two treatments of Bordeaux; one immediately after the fruit has set and another two weeks later. After the fruit is nearly full grown, give two or three applications of ammoniacal copper carbonate at seven-day intervals.

Leaf Blight.—Bordeaux mixtures at intervals of three weeks beginning just after fruit has set. After fruit is nearly full grown treat as in brown rot.

THE CHERRY.

Aphis.—Kerosene emulsion when the insects first appear and thereafter every three or four days until they are all destroyed.

Black Knot.—The treatment given for the same trouble in the plum, except that no application must be given at or near the time the fruit ripens.

Rot.—Bordeaux mixture just as the fruit buds begin to open and again after the fruit has set. Ammoniacal copper carbonate at seven-day intervals after fruit is nearly full grown.

Slugs.—Paris green applied at ten-day intervals from the time the pest first appears. Two treatments are usually sufficient.

THE PEAR.

Codling Moth.—Paris green applied in the same manner as for codling moth of the apple.

Leaf Blister.—Kerosene emulsion diluted five to seven times and applied before buds start in the spring.

Leaf Blight (not fire blight).—Bordeaux mixture just as blossoms open, after fruit has set, and at interval of two weeks thereafter if the disease is still present.

Slug.—Treat in the same manner as for cherry slug.

THE GRAPE.

Anthraxnose.—Early in the spring before the buds start, spray with sulphate of iron and sulphuric acid solution, repeating the treatment in three or four days.

Black Rot, Ripe Rot, Downy Mildew and Powdery Mildew.—After leaves are out, but before period of blossoming, spray with Bordeaux mixture. After the fruit is set repeat the treatment at intervals of three weeks until the grapes are three-quarters grown. Every ten days thereafter spray with ammoniacal copper carbonate.

THE BERRY.

Anthraxnose of the Raspberry and Blackberry.—Spray with copper sulphate solution just before the buds break in the spring. After growth has started

spray with Bordeaux at intervals of one or two weeks until the berries are three-quarters grown, when two or three treatments of ammoniacal copper carbonate should be given.

Leaf Blight of the Currant and Strawberry.—Spray with Bordeaux at two-week intervals from time leaves appear until injury disappears. Use ammoniacal copper carbonate during the fruiting season.

THE GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT

Mildew of the Gooseberry.—Bordeaux mixture before the buds break when the first leaves have expanded and at ten-day intervals thereafter as long as it is needed. Substitute ammoniacal copper carbonate during the fruiting season.

Worms on the Currant and Gooseberry.—Paris green before the fruiting season; later, hellebore, either dry or in solution.

HOW THE MIXTURES ARE FORMED

Bordeaux Mixture.—Dissolve six pounds of copper sulphate in forty gallons of water by suspending the crystals in the water in a coarse sack. Then slake four pounds of fresh quicklime in five gallons of water. Strain the slaked lime into the copper sulphate solution, stirring the two together thoroughly as the lime is added. Wooden vessels must be used, for the mixture corrodes all metals but copper and brass.

Paris green solution is made by dissolving one pound of the poison in two hundred gallons of water.

Kerosene Emulsion.—Dissolve one-fourth pound of good hard soap in two quarts of boiling water and add one pint of kerosene at once. Agitate violently in a closed tin can for two or three minutes, taking the precaution to open the can occasionally to permit the escape of gases, or pump the mixture through a force pump. For use dilute with twice its volume of water.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate.—Dissolve one and one-half ounces of precipitated copper carbonate in one quart of strong commercial ammonia. Keep this solution tightly corked in an earthen or glass bottle and just before it is intended for use mix it with twenty-five gallons of water.

Iron Sulphate and Sulphuric Acid Solution.—One hundred parts of hot water, as much iron sulphate as the water will dissolve, and one part commercial sulphuric acid. Pour the sulphate solution into the acid, not the acid into the solution.

Copper Sulphate Solution.—Make just as for Bordeaux mixture without the addition of the lime.—Wisconsin "Agriculturist."

Ten Pointers on Pruning.

Prof. F. A. Waugh, Amherst, Mass.

Pruning has various objects and is practiced on many diverse sorts of plants; therefore, the same rules cannot apply in all cases.

Pruning during the dormant season tends to promote wood growth rather than fruit bearing.

Pruning during the growing season—March, June and July—tends to check wood growth and to promote fruitfulness. The vegetative and the reproductive functions, within certain limits, are reciprocal.

Root pruning (which is seldom practiced) tends very strongly to promote fruit bearing and conversely to check wood growth.

Pruning may be done during any month of the year, but March and June are the best months. It would probably be a distinct improvement in most orchards in the province of Quebec if the principal pruning should be given in June instead of March.

Pruning should be methodical and regular. A certain amount of work should be done each year instead of once in five years. This rule is very important.

The objects of pruning are (a) to repair injuries, (b) to correct faulty growth, (c) to influence the bearing habit of the tree. Pruning is not an object in itself. Therefore unless there is some clear reason for it, do not prune.

Each shoot or branch removed should be cut off smoothly and as close to the parent branch as possible. Large wounds should be painted with white lead.

The best implements for pruning are pruning shears. A sharp saw will sometimes be needed, but not often, except on trees which have been neglected. An axe should never be used.

Pruning will not give satisfactory results by itself. It must be accompanied by good spraying, good feeding and good management in other respects.

In Russia the nobility enjoy freedom from poll tax; in Germany certain noble families pay no taxes at all.



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are the best and cheapest. Those who use them use no other. Catalogue describing fourteen different Prepared Spray Mixtures manufactured by us, and illustrations of various insects and pests which are so destructive to fruit and vegetable crops mailed free.

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The N. Y. Herald, November 17, '07, says: "The chances are about a hundred to one that you have the San Jose Scale on your place and do not know it," and advises the use of "SCALECIDE." This is good advice. "SCALECIDE" has been tested and tried, and found thoroughly effective. The same yesterday, to-day, and all the time. One gallon makes 15 to 20, ready to use, by simply adding water.

Prices: 1 gal., \$1.00; 5 gal., \$3.25; 10 gal., 6.00; 50 gal. bbl., \$25.00, F. O. B. our factory. Order to-day. Write for booklet and free sample.

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to use our **FARMER'S FORGE OUTFIT** on your farm in doing blacksmithing and repairing. We have high endorsements for the thousands of Farmer's Forges sold direct to farmers within the past eleven years in every state and Canada. Our Forges have hearties 24x26 inches, 11 1/2 inch blowers, run easy, and have all the first class qualities of high-priced forges.

WE POSITIVELY GUARANTEE our Farmer's Forges to be as large, as durable, do as much work and equal in every way any \$12.50 forge on the market, and as represented or money refunded.

SPECIAL WINTER OFFER until March 31, 1908, we offer 1 Farmer's Forge complete \$2.50 or one Farmer's Forge, one anvil and vice combined, and one pair of tongs, all for \$5.40. Ten carloads on hand. Orders shipped promptly. This offer may not appear again. Write to-day. Send stamp for catalogue No. 55 and testimonials.

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MYERS SPRAY PUMPS

SPRAYING IS A NECESSITY TO INSURE GOOD FRUIT NOT AN EXPERIMENT

Take off your hat to The Myers! BEST PUMP ON EARTH.

Fig. 1102.

Fig. 1198. Brass Ball Valves.

Fig. 698. Hemp Packed Plunger.

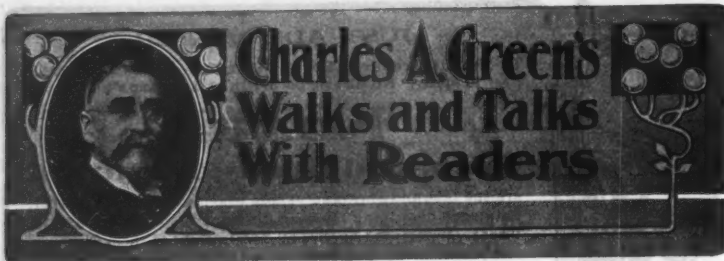
Fig. 1211. Ratchet Handle Spray Pump.

Fig. 1150. IMERSION SPRAY PUMP F. E. MYERS & BRO. ASHLAND, O.

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F. E. MYERS & BRO., ASHLAND, OHIO

ASHLAND PUMP AND HAY TOOL WORKS



ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1908.

X This cross appearing here is for the purpose of advising you that this is the season when nearly all subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower expire. This cross is intended as an invitation for you to renew your subscription at once. Will you do me the special favor of complying with this request without delay? We have subscribers who have subscribed for five years, and some who have subscribed for life. If you belong to those do not write us explaining the situation, but rest assured that you are correctly recorded on our books, which are kept with great care. If there has been a recent change in your postoffice address please say so, giving your former postoffice address, as well as your new one.

The bucksaw and grain cradle had much to do with making character in old times.

The mother of trusts is not the tariff. The railroad rebate is the mother of trusts and the main source of their evils.

Many thoughts that are written are obscure. Notice that Green's Fruit Grower aims to make everything plain to the reader.

A moderate amount of discontent is desirable, for if all men were perfectly contented the enterprises of the world would collapse.

Many people are saving of money but wasteful of health and strength, while health and strength are much more valuable than money.

The average writer is poorly paid. There are hundreds of thousands of story writers and millions of would-be poets. Not one writer in 10,000 makes a success.

In Shakespeare's day a play could be seen for a penny that now might cost \$2.00. In his day there were no newspapers. The theater took the place of periodicals.

It is said that corn cobs can be converted into alcohol, and that corn stalks can be made useful in many ways after the edible portion has been stripped off of the stalk.

The man who gets the best pay for writing is John D. Rockefeller, who would have no trouble in securing 10,000,000 dollars, or even more for simply writing his name to a bank check.

Go to a ball game and learn how men succeed there. Are you trying to make your farm, orchard or vineyards profitable with as much zeal and energy as a ball player is trying to win the game?

The spray pump is becoming nearly as important on the farm as the plow. Spraying is not confined entirely to the fruit grower. The farmer must spray his potatoes and cabbage as well as his orchard.

Dr. Wiley now claims that the cranberry of Thanksgiving time contains benzoic acid and is injurious to health. Cranberries agree well with the writer, who has always considered them remarkably healthful. Possibly a little poison is good for us.

It is possible that the United States might never have secured liberty had it not been for the hardihood of the early pioneers, brought about by their struggles with rocky, stumpy and often sterile soil, such as may often be found in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and other eastern states.

You may know where you are, but do you know where your rival is and what he is doing? Do not bother too much about your rival, and never attack him in print. A rival of mine once gave me a start in life by attacking me savagely through the press.

If you are starting the enterprise of

your life, start something that is practical and helpful. Possibly you would not start out to make matches, since this would not satisfy your ambition, but this is what the wise millionaires are doing. One of the Gould families is at the head of an immense match factory.

The man who succeeds is not always the man who works the hardest or who is the most saving of his money. There are many things besides industry and economy which enter into successful money making. One must be honest, healthy, clear minded, and must possess good judgment. He must keep everlastingly at it, must not be discouraged under adverse circumstances. He must have courage and faith in himself. But bear in mind that there are other successes of greater value than making money, although I would not under value the ability to accumulate wealth, if with it goes a disposition to use this wealth wisely for humanity. The man who spends his life in battling with diseases and learns some new medical truth, the man who through his eloquence moves the masses to benevolent and heroic deeds and lives, or the artist who lifts up humanity by his works, though he may be poor, may achieve even greater success than the many times millionaire.

Indian Corn.—Corn is a native of America. It was first discovered growing where the Indians had planted it in South America, where it had been grown for twenty centuries or more. Corn is admirably adapted to American soil. It was about the only food planted and cultivated by the Indians.

Corn now occupies second place among the important cereals of the world, wheat having the first place. Corn exceeds wheat in the size and value of the crop. In the year 1611, at the James River settlement, 30 acres of corn were under cultivation, which was considered a marvelous thing. In 1612 in Massachusetts 20 acres were devoted to the corn crop. Think of that in comparison with the 94,000,000 acres devoted to corn in this country in 1905. If every acre of land in four such states as Maine were occupied entirely as one corn field, it would not equal in extent the acreage of corn planted in this country in one year. The above is summarized for Green's Fruit Grower from bulletin 131 of the Maine Experiment Station.

A Mine of Diamonds on the Farm.—There was once a man who searched the world over for a mine of diamonds without success, but the man who bought the farm which the diamond hunter had abandoned found on that spot "The Golconda," the greatest diamond mine in the world. Every good fertile farm has upon it a diamond mine. The question is, can you discover that mine? Fruit growing upon the farm was a veritable mine of diamonds to me and may be to many others, but it must be intelligently pursued and managed. Thus conducted, it may not only be a mine of wealth, but a mine of health and happiness.

Starting a Home.—I have just visited a new house in which recently a newly married couple have begun housekeeping. Although love may be present in this residence it can hardly be called home yet. What does make a home? Why is not a hotel or boarding house a home? The longer we have lived in a certain place the more it seems like home. Day by day, month by month, year by year we come to love our pictures, our rooms, the views from the windows, and even the furniture. We in time become connected with the various items. The trees, plants, and vines that are growing outside, planted by our own hands, each do much to make a home, and the longer we associate with these objects the more we feel that they are a part of our home. Then if we have pets, if we have children, birds, a cat or dog, a cow or horse or chickens that wait for our attention, and pick from our hands favorite morsels, each one of these objects of our affection do much to make the place a home.

Stone Mulch for Trees.—Stones have often been recommended as mulch, and they are desirable inasmuch as they preserve the moisture of the soil and prevent the grass from growing, and if placed around trees as far as the branches extend, they keep the soil in much the same condition as though cultivated daily. But there seems to be one difficulty, and that is that the roots of the trees are induced to grow very close to the surface of the ground, where they are sometimes destroyed by severe winter freezing. It has been noticed that fruit trees planted near a stone wall have made remarkable growth and have been very productive. This is owing to the fact that the soil along the stone wall has not been exhausted and is remarkably fertile. The stone wall keeps the ground moist and free from grass or weeds so far as the ground is covered by the wall, and if any injury is done by severe freezing to the roots, it is too trifling to be noticeable.

The White Horse.—If you are about to buy a horse intended for road use in driving to church or for pleasure, do not buy a white horse. I am a lover of horses and particularly white or gray, since I have found horses of this color very kind, gentle and long enduring, but there is one serious objection to a white horse for road use, and that is it continually sheds its hairs upon one's garments, much to my discomfort. I have a team of light gray horses at our farm that I would not sell for their weight in silver. This team I cannot object to, since they are used on the farm and the shedding of their hairs is not objectionable. But I have another light gray, very kind and attractive, that I have been driving to the city for several years. My only objection to this last-named horse is, that he is continually shedding his hairs and covering the clothing of my family and myself. Not only this, but the cushions and robes in our carriages are covered with white hairs. When we arrive at church we have been obliged to use a brush broom to dislodge the white hairs that came from the horse. This spring we had the horse clipped, which has been a great improvement, and still there are a few short white hairs floating around.

Bad Hired Men.—Many farmers do not realize that when they have working upon the farm a hired man whose morals are bad, and whose talk is indecent, or who is profane, has a bad influence upon the farmer's boys. No farmer can afford to hire upon his farm a man who exerts a bad influence over the boys, but many farmers are careless or thoughtless in this respect, or possibly they do not realize how bad the character of the hired man is. I speak of the exceptions, since I know that the great majority of hired men are not immoral or foul-mouthed. My father was somewhat careless in this respect, though as a rule the men who worked upon his farm were of good character and ability. I can remember one hired man who was vicious. I was often compelled to sleep with this man. Let these words act as a preventive to farmers hiring vicious men, or men of whose past history they know nothing. I know how difficult it is to secure hired help on the farm, or to learn the record of men who are hired. All I can advise is that you use your best judgment in such important affairs.

Poison for Field Mice.—E. W. Brown, of Indiana, asks Green's Fruit Grower for a poison for field mice that girdle his fruit trees.

Reply: I hesitate about advising the use of poison such as strychnine as it is dangerous to have about the house, since a pinch of it as large as a fly speck might destroy human life. But if corn is steeped in a mild solution of strychnine and water and placed where the mice can get at it during the winter months they can readily be destroyed. During the summer months they will not eat the poisoned corn so readily; but protect the poisoned corn by some screen so that helpful birds and household pets may not get poisoned. Never use the dish again in which the poison is mixed. Poison is a dangerous thing to handle or to have about the house, and all who use Paris green as an insecticide should keep this thought in mind.

To the Point.—Pointed things are in demand even to the bee sting. Those who are up to the point with the editor and publisher are those who renew their subscriptions promptly. Without these prompt renewals no editor or publisher can hold up his head and continue to be prosperous. If subscribers do not renew promptly it is an indication that they are not pleased with the editor's efforts to serve them. Has the editor of

Green's Fruit Grower served you faithfully? If so, will you kindly renew your subscription without a moment's delay? Remember that coin, postage stamps, postal money order, bank draft or express money orders are acceptable.

Why Some Apples are Small.—Here is a question which has never been asked. Why are some apples upon a tree, or some peaches or pears, very small, while perhaps growing from the same stem are large and beautiful specimens? Why since each specimen is growing from the same source of supply, why are not all the specimens of fruit of the same size? While no definite answer can be given at this moment I assume that certain fruit buds are larger and more vigorous and more fully developed than others, and that it is these superior fruit buds that give the larger fruit, that it is the inferior fruit buds which produce the inferior specimens of fruit. The larger fully developed fruit buds must be in position to draw more vigorously upon the nutriment of the tree than the smaller fruit buds. Assuming that this answer is correct here is an illustration of the importance of keeping fruit trees in a high state of cultivation so that they can produce as many high class fruit buds as possible, since it is the fruit buds formed this year which produce the fruit crop next year. The importance of thorough cultivation, spraying, pruning to give as near equal proportions of sunlight as is possible and other attention during the present year must be considered in its effect upon the fruit crop of next year. It is safe to conclude that the treatment of trees one year in a great measure determines the crop of fruit the coming year, and not only so with orchard fruits but with berries, grapes, etc.

THE FARM AN OPPORTUNITY.

When after 15 years of business life I went back impoverished to the country, I said to myself I have in this farm an opportunity.

Every man who owns a farm should consider that he has in his farm an opportunity.

There are many men who think they have no opportunity. Whether there are such men, I will not stop to question. The point I make here is that no man who owns a farm can claim that he has no opportunity.

There are great possibilities on a farm. Consider for a moment the many things that may be accomplished with a farm.

The great majority of men who own farms do not make the most of their opportunity. There is too much sameness about the methods of farmers. You will not find this sameness existing in business enterprises of the large cities. Every store, every factory, every church, every hospital, all things vary one from another. It is a mistake for farmers to copy so much one after the other in the planting of crops, and in the methods of managing these crops.

The first thing to be decided by the owner of a farm is to what use to devote his farm.

During a trip in the Adirondack Mountains I saw a farm that was of but little value for growing grain or other crops, absolutely covered with poultry houses. There were many thousand hens and chickens running about this farm. It is possible to make your farm a poultry farm. It is possible for you to become famous as a breeder of choice poultry.

Riding up the fertile valley of the Genesee last summer, I saw on a well shaded and well watered farm, large herds of blooded cattle. The scene was a beautiful one. The cattle were fat and sleek and showed evidence of high breeding. Is it possible to make of your place a stock farm, and for you to gain a national reputation as a breeder of cattle?

Not far from this cattle farm, was a farm devoted to the breeding of horses. Some of these horses were strong and powerful, while others were lighter in body and limb, noted for their fleetness. Is it possible to make your farm a horse breeding farm, and you to gain a national reputation as a breeder of horses?

If you are a man of wealth it is possible for you to make of your farm a beautiful park, with driveways, extending into every part, with shade trees, ornamental shrubs, and possibly with lakes and streams and borders of flowers.

Many people who own farms have made them almost as beautiful as parks by planting thereon orchards of peach, plum and apple and by planting vineyards on the hillside and berry fields.

That which I desire to make particularly plain is the marvelous opportunities afforded to every farm owner, and of the common mistake of doing upon your farm precisely what your neighbors and others are doing upon their farms, thus greatly reducing the amount of your profits.

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Can She Cook?

Imagine a young man in search of a wife, as I trust all worthy young men are who have arrived at the marriageable age. Assume that a girl is recommended to him as a fine musician. This is a desirable accomplishment but the young man will not marry the girl for the reason that she can play the piano, guitar or harp. Suppose another girl is recommended to him as an artist. She can paint beautiful pictures which interpret life as it is in the fields, woods, mountains, lakes and streams. It is a great thing to be an artist, but the young man will not take this girl for his wife for the reason that she is an artist. Supposing another girl is recommended on account of her fine voice. How charming it is to hear a girl sing with taste and skill. But would the young man be attracted to this girl simply for this reason? There are many accomplishments I might allude to such as being able to recite or converse, or to play certain games, or to dress tastefully. Or the girl might be famous for her beauty. But all of these peculiarities or accomplishments would be outweighed in the mind of a sensible young man who intends to marry, when compared with this great question: can she cook? or is she a good housekeeper?

There are of course other considerations, questions of character, which would outweigh the ability to cook or keep house, but it cannot be doubted that one of the principal requirements that a worthy and wise young man would insist upon, would be that the girl of his choice should know how to cook.—(Ed.)

Mother Love.

There are few who appreciate the fact that the mother bird, mother mouse, the mother bear or deer loves its young much the same as our mothers have loved us. Our own mothers would risk their lives to save us and the birds and many other animals will do the same.

Many years ago when I was living on our fruit farm I was looking through the tangled underbrush on the border of the woodland, with my sister for wild flowers, when I discovered a young woodcock which was not old enough to fly or otherwise care for itself. This little fellow was a great curiosity, being covered with a fuzzy, furry coat in place of feathers. He was indeed an unique specimen with his big eyes, long beak and long legs, looking like a combination of gray squirrel and bird. When we took this bird in our hands its mother darted out from the bushes where she was hiding and seemed about to attack us. When you consider the wildness of these birds you can realize the heroism of this mother bird in defending her little one. Rest assured that these two birds were not disturbed by us.

The same season I found a partridge with her brood of twelve little ones which were about half the size of chickens when first hatched. When the mother discovered my presence she gave a warning cry to her offsprings, and each one immediately disappeared from view. I could not surmise how they disappeared nor where they went to, as not one of them could be seen. Knowing something of the habits of the young partridge I peered cautiously about and finally saw one of the little nestlings lying flat upon the leaves which were about the same color of its own plumage. I picked up the little bird, being careful where I stepped so as not to tread upon the others. In my hand the little one seemed to be feigning death. The mother bird darted around in close proximity, then fluttered away a little distance as though her wing was broken, trying to tempt me away from the spot where her little ones were resting upon the leaves.

The strategy of these wild birds in caring for their young is as great as their paternal love for them. They are continually surrounded by enemies of the bird kind, as well as numerous animals which prey upon them, also by boys and men.—(Ed.)

Breakfast bacon is said to be almost a cure for dyspepsia, and is one of the best things a dyspeptic can eat.

Good Recipes.

Mutton Cutlets, for Invalids.—Place a thin cutlet between two others of usual thickness; broil over clear coals, turning often, so that the juice may be kept in the middle cutlet. When the outside ones are more than done, take them off and serve the middle one with delicate seasoning, such as white pepper, salt, a few drops of lemon juice; and a small piece of butter. The overdone meat is useful with other meats for hash.

Mushrooms in Cases.—Wash, peel and break the mushrooms in pieces if they are large ones; make a paper case and butter it; put in the mushrooms, with pieces of butter, chopped parsley, and chives, with pepper and salt to taste; place the case on a thick gridiron and broil over a clear fire. When done remove from the case to a hot plate sprinkled with lemon juice.

Stewed Leg of Mutton.—Put a loin of mutton into a stewpan with a cupful of water, a glass of light wine, a clove of garlic, three cloves, one teaspoonful chopped parsley, with salt and cayenne pepper to taste. Cover and stew gently till tender. Strain the liquid, skim off the fat, and reduce with hot water if necessary; add a piece of butter rolled in flour, a little minced gherkin or parsley and a spoonful of lemon juice. Pour over meat and serve.

Naples Biscuit.—Beat eight eggs light; add to them one pound of fine white sugar and one pound of sifted wheat flour; flavor with a half teaspoonful of salt and essence of lemon or orange flower water; beat it until it rises in bubbles; bake in a quick oven.

Dominos.—Cut pieces of cake into oblong pieces size of dominos, dip in plain white frosting, and when cold line and dot with melted chocolate. These are pretty for children's parties.

Apple Recipes.

Scotch Tart.—Line a square baking tin with a paste made thus: One heaping teaspoonful of baking powder and one-half teaspoonful of salt sifted with one pint of flour; beat one egg in one-half cupful of softened butter, and stir in one-half pint of sweet milk. Roll out thin, and cover with tart apples, peeled and cored, and sliced crosswise in half-inch slices; allow each row to overlap like shingles, covering the center holes of the preceding row. Sprinkle thickly with light-brown sugar, dot with butter, grate nutmeg over, and bake until the apples are tender. Serve with cream, whipped or plain.

Frosted.—Select six large, well-shaped apples; remove the cores, and stew gently until the skins can be peeled off. Lift to a plate and stuff the hollows left by the cores with chopped dates; dip clarified butter over the apples until all the surface is wet, coat with pounded sugar, and place in a slow oven until the sugar sparkles. This makes a particularly pretty dish.

Amber Pudding.—Stir one teacupful corn meal into one quart of boiling water; add one teacupful of molasses, half teacupful salt, one quart sliced sweet apples, three pint milk, and mix well; pour into a large buttered pudding dish and bake in a very slow oven for four hours, when the liquid will have evaporated to a clear amber-colored jelly throughout the pudding.—"Herald and Presbyter."

An authority on the making of ices says that the chief secret of smooth ice cream is fine ice and the right quantity of salt. Shave ice so that it gets in close to the can and does not leave a vacuum. Put in about an inch layer of ice, then a half inch of salt and repeat. Be careful to put no salt above the third hoop of the ordinary freezer. Churn for about seven minutes at a medium speed. At the end of that time the cream is usually thick enough to remove the paddle. Put back the cover, make it airtight with a cork, pack over with fine shaved ice and let the cream stand for at least an hour to ripen.

Give a woman a chance to show off and she will make good.

A Woman's View-point.

These are the gifts I ask
Of thee, Spirit serene:
Strength for the daily task,
Courage to face the road,
Good cheer to help me bear the traveler's
load,
And, for the hours of rest that come be-
tween,
An inward joy in all things heard and
seen.
These are the sins I fain
Would have thee take away:
Malice, and cold disdain,
Hot anger, sullen hate,
Scorn of the lowly, envy of the great,
And discontent that casts a shadow gray
On all the brightness of a common day.
—Henry Van Dyke.

The Girl Who Makes the Best Wife.

The average man has but one answer to this question and that is—the girl he likes the best, says "McCall's Magazine," Nov., 1906. The general desirability, bank accounts and personal attractiveness of all other girls but the favored one are vainly descanted upon by admiring relatives; at the moment he has eyes for no other woman. He may get over his partiality, or he may not, one never can tell; much depends on circumstances.

The question of what kind of girls attract the most attention from men folk in general has so often been thrashed out and discussed, and answered in such a variety of different ways, that the subject is worn threadbare by now, and surely we are all a little tired of hearing the old story, told repeatedly as a warning to pretty girls who are popular with men, that "it is not the girl who receives the most attention who marries first, but the sensible girl who settles down quietly and contentedly, and whom all men acknowledge makes the best wife."

Other people argue that men infinitely prefer to marry simple girls who know nothing about the world and its ways, and have no opinions of their own to clash with their husband's, to those women who can talk brilliantly upon all subjects; while some boldly assert that as long as the girl marries the man she is in love with, she is sure to make him a good wife, no matter what her disposition or character may be.

This sounds very well, but unfortunately the matter does not end here, and many a man has found to his cost, after a few weeks of married life, that, though the inclination and intention of being an excellent wife is all there, it is not enough to achieve the desired end. Something is still lacking to make his happiness complete, and, by itself, love will not manage a house and make two ends meet, undertake the care of servants and all the rest of one's domestic duties, whatever other miracles it may perform.

Assuredly the girl who makes the best wife is not the one who knows least about life and has always been kept at her mother's side, learning little, save what she was taught in the schoolroom, but rather the one who has knocked about a little, and has learned to understand the world and its ways, and is consequently more ready to make concessions and allowances, and does not expect married life to be a bed of roses and everything connected with it ideal.

Such a girl is more ready to take a commonsense view of marriage, and to understand that to a certain extent it must be a game of give and take, and that a husband after all—however charming he may have been as a lover—is not a saint, but a human being like herself, thoughtless, imperfect, often selfish, and full of prejudices and ineffective qualities that must be considered and respected if they are to live happily together.

Hints for Housekeepers.

Women who suffer from neuralgia will be interested in the simple remedy suggested and might try it. If the neuralgia is on the left side, dip the right hand in water as hot as can be borne, and if it is on the right side, dip the left hand. As the fibers of the fifth and median nerves cross, the theory is that any impulse applied to the right hand will affect the left side of the face and vice versa.

If one has a tendency toward taking cold easily after washing the hair a little eau de cologne or some other spirit should be rubbed into the scalp after the hair is dried.

Pumice should never be used on the hands. A bit of lemon will answer its purpose without making the fingers rough and calloused.

The habit of drinking water as soon as one rises in the morning as well as on going to bed at night is one that cannot be too strongly commended. It cleanses the entire system and clears the blood by giving the food when it is swallowed a clear passage to travel through. When the blood is pure it is impossible for the skin to look muddy.

It is a mistake according to a veteran housekeeper, to have floors that are intended to be ornamental treated with anything but wax. To varnish or shel-

lac a hardwood floor of any kind is a sacrilege that should not be permitted under any circumstances. Inevitably, the best of them wear scrappy and blotchy after a while, and then they have to be scraped and bleached—an expensive business, since it ought not to have been necessary at all. On no account must water be used on a wax floor, as it will only roughen it without removing the dirt. Turpentine is the proper cleansing medium.

Teapots that are made of metal, if unused for some time, will often give a musty flavor to the tea when next used. This may be prevented by placing a lump of sugar in the teapot before putting it away.

Grained and varnished imitations of hardwood are best cleaned by rubbing well with cloths wrung out in borax soap suds, never letting the water touch them. Afterward they should be rubbed with a flannel barely moistened with kerosene. If there is too much kerosene it will dissolve and blur the colors. Clean hardwood with a flannel wet in turpentine, and rub afterward lightly with boiled linseed oil. Take off spots with fine sand mixed in oil. Apply it with a leather and rub with clean leather afterward to bring back the polish.

To prevent insects from infesting bird cages great cleanliness is necessary. An occasional scrubbing with household ammonia and water will purify the cage wonderfully; but to do this one must have another cage in which the bird may be kept till the washed one is perfectly dry again. It is a good plan to keep a small bag of powdered sulphur hanging in the cage. This will not harm the bird, and will keep off the vermin that are apt to be troublesome in cages even when one is careful as regards cleanliness.

Match marks on a polished or varnished surface may be removed by first rubbing them with a cut lemon and then with a cloth dipped in water.

Good to Remember.

To drive bugs, roaches, mice and other dangerous beasts that the gentle housewives fear, from the house in the spring, Health Officer Goler suggests as follows:

Take an old dishpan that is tight, and put at least two inches of water in it. In this set one or two bricks. On top of the bricks put a small old pan to contain the fumigating material, which, in this case, should be sulphur. For each 1,000 cubic feet of space, or thereabouts (found by multiplying the length, breadth and height of the room together), a pound of sulphur should be used.

"When the room is ready, close up the windows, stuff up any cracks with cotton or cloth, put a tablespoon or two of wood alcohol or ordinary alcohol, on the sulphur, touch a match to it, see that it is burning well, close the door, stuff up the cracks around the door, and leave the room closed for at least eight hours."

Tit Tat Toe Cake.—Beat four eggs light, then add a cream made by beating two and one-half cups of sugar and one cup butter with one cup of sweet milk, adding the milk gradually to creamed butter and sugar, a large pinch of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, sifted with two and one-half cups of flour; divide the dough into three parts; to one part add half cup of raisins, stoned and chopped, half cup of currants, half teaspoonful cinnamon, or nutmeg; for second layer add two tablespoonfuls grated chocolate, one teaspoonful of vanilla. The last layer, or light one, should be flavored with lemon; when baked put the chocolate layer on bottom, fruit next, light layer on top; frost the top, but not the sides.

Scraps of old, worn chamols skin strung on twine, bead fashion, and then tied into a "chamols ball," will last for years and polish glass as nothing else will do.

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THIS IS THE "CARROLLTON WARE" PRODUCT.



This beautiful dinner set of 31 pieces we will ship to you by express or freight, carefully packed, and we will also enter you paid for Green's Fruit Grower three years in advance of present termination of your subscription, all for \$2.75. You pay express or freight. Tell us which way to ship. We have two shipping points—one east and one west. Charges for transportation will be small.

N. B.—This is a photograph of the set of dishes, a circular of which was sent to many of our subscribers. Dishes are full dinner size. C. A. Green testifies that this set of dishes is all that is claimed for it in size, beauty and utility.



SMALL FRUIT DEPARTMENT

How to Prune Currant Bushes.

A leading farm paper tells its readers to remember that the best and largest fruit upon the currant bush is formed on the best shoots of the last season's growth.

This advice is erroneous according to the views of the editor of Green's Fruit Grower. The canes of the past season's growth of the currant will not produce any fruit the succeeding season. All of the fruit on the currant bush is produced on wood two years old or older. Therefore if you cut out all of the old wood from your currant bushes you will not have a single currant on your bushes next season.

Readers of Green's Fruit Grower will see by this that it is necessary to know the peculiarities of each kind of fruit in order to prune intelligently. The raspberry and the rose are exactly the opposite of the currant inasmuch as the raspberry and the rose bear their fruit or blossoms upon a new growth of the preceding year, whereas the currant never produces its fruit on the growth of the preceding year, hence the method of pruning should be entirely different between the pruning of the currant and the raspberry.

Nearly the same can be said in the different pruning of trees, between the peach and the apple tree. The fruit of the peach tree is formed upon the new wood, the preceding year's growth, much the same as the fruit of the raspberry, while the fruit of the apple is scarcely ever formed on the new growth of the preceding year, but upon the older wood, therefore if you cut off all of the new growth of the past season from the peach tree you will cut off the supply of fruit for the coming season. On the pear and cherry the fruit is formed on the old wood much the same as the fruit of the apple tree.

There is as much difference in the habits of ornamental shrubs and trees as there is in fruit bearing shrubs and trees. In some shrubs like the Golden Bell, the blossoms appear on the new growth of the preceding year as it does on the rose, but there are many other shrubs, the blossoms of which appear on the older wood. It is necessary to be familiar with these facts in order that you may not cut out the wood that produces the fruit or the blossoms next year in this winter's pruning.

The Diploma Currant and its Originator.

Seventy years ago a son was born to a prominent Rochester, N. Y., nurseryman. When this son was still a young man his father died, leaving the son a large inheritance. The son was industrious and frugal. He was endowed by

nature with a desire to improve our various hardy fruits. Early in his life he began to hybridize the apple, peach, pear, plum, cherry, grape, currant and almost all of the fruits grown in this locality. So deeply interested was this son in his work of improving fruits, that he neglected opportunities to marry, and has never had a home of his own.

Has this man increased his fortune by these labors of a lifetime? No, instead of this he has seen his inheritance that came to him from his father, fading away year by year. He is now an old man, poor in this world's goods, but joyous in the satisfaction of knowing that he has done the world great service in introducing many valuable new fruits that have been created through his skillful manipulation.

This man's name is Jacob Moore. He originated the Brighton grape, the Diamond grape, the Bart-Sec pear, the Red Cross currant, and many other new fruits, among these the Diploma Currant.

Jacob Moore's greatest work has been done in improving currants. When I visited his grounds, ten years ago, I found there at least twenty new varieties of currants of various color and size, but all remarkable in one peculiarity or another. Those new currants attracted wide attention. They were exhibited at the Pan American exposition at Buffalo, where Mr. Moore received a Diploma for the largest and best exhibition of currants ever exhibited in this country. One of these varieties of currants being larger than the others and having the longest stem, it was given the name Diploma Currant.

Having known this new currant for ten or more years and having great confidence in it, I have planted many thousands of plants of this variety for fruit, also many thousand plants for propagation. It is my opinion that it will prove to be the largest currant in cultivation. Since it is remarkably productive and a strong grower, I see no reason why it should not become a general favorite.

But how sad to consider the disappointment of an old man like Jacob Moore, encumbered now with the infirmities of age, realizing that his life work, which has been of great value to the country at large, should be so little appreciated. The man who produces by his skill or discovery an improved variety of fruit and makes the discovery known over this wide country benefits his fellow man to the extent of many million dollars, but there are few who realize this. Possibly after Jacob Moore has died and his fruits are grown on almost every hillside of America, there may be a few who will sound his praises, but great masses of our people will never do him the honor he deserves.—C. A. Green, in "Irrigation Age."

Where Shall I Plant Grapes?—Grape vines are peculiar for the reason that they can be planted almost anywhere and on any soil and thrive. They will thrive better on a side hill and better with careful pruning and cultivation of the soil, but they will bear grapes even though entirely neglected. If you live at the north, plant early-ripening va-

rieties; thousands of dollars were lost years ago in planting late varieties like Isabella and Catawba, where they should have planted Worden, Concord, Brighton, Niagara or Diamond.

Set Out a Tree or Plant.

If you are a property owner as many are in Newark do not forget before it is too late to set out a tree or plant, or shrub, and let it grow, says Newark "Courier." Set it out in some proper place, in a proper manner and nature will do most of the rest. We need trees for shade, quite as well as for ornament. In a town where evergreens grow so thriftily and with so little care as in Newark, why do we not have more of them, a great many more of them? Nothing blesses and beautifies the earth like foliage. Suppose we had no foliage, what then? Why, then we should have a desert, and everybody knows what a desert is. In Newark set out elms and evergreens. Maples do not thrive any great length of time. If you have trees you will have birds.

Christians should resemble fireflies, not glowworms; their brightness drawing eyes upward, not downward.—Christina Rossetti.

HELPS FOR COUNTRY

Home-Seekers and Dwellers

"To country home-seekers it is important to locate the home upon good soil. Keen disappointment has come to many because of settling upon poor land with no knowledge of its character. It is necessary to know something of the different kinds of soil. There are clay, shale, loam, sand, and gravel, with all their numerous combinations, all varying in physical conditions and in plant food constituents. * * * In the selection of land for a country home some knowledge of these fundamental principles is quite necessary, in order to make a wise choice and to be able to have plants and trees, that with proper care and culture, will thrive and give satisfaction. Some knowledge of the constituents of soils is essential. In different soils are many chemical elements of much importance."—From an article in THE SUN, New York.

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Scene in the orchard of Mary A. Warner, of Maryland.

Small Fruits.

Were very ably discussed by Mr. Wilfrid Wheeler, of Concord, Mass., before Vermont Horticultural Society, reported by "American Cultivator." The speaker thought that there was a general tendency to underestimate the value of the small fruit crop and to overestimate that of the apple. He said that statistics show that the strawberry alone is grown in as large quantities as the apple. In New England small fruits have not attained the importance they should, as only about one-half the home supply is grown in this section. The desirability of having an abundance of small fruits for home use was very strongly emphasized from both the dietetic and financial standpoint.

More home fruit gardens are needed in New England. Supply your own markets rather than depend on the south for your small fruits. The outlook for this industry was never better or more encouraging. The possibility of supplying southern markets with northern-grown fruits was pointed out as a perfectly feasible proposition. The desirability of preparing the land in advance of the strawberry crop was duly emphasized. Careful directions were given for setting and caring for the plants.

RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES while not deemed so important as the strawberry, are nevertheless worthy of more extended cultivation. Being less hardy than the strawberry they require more protection during our cold winters. Where the snowfall is light it is advisable to lay the canes down. They require a good, firm soil and do much better when planted on a hillside where the land is more or less springy. It is generally desirable to provide some support for the fruiting canes.

THE GOOSEBERRY

is not grown as extensively as it should be in our gardens. When it is thoroughly known it will outclass the currant in popularity and profit. On account of its good shipping qualities it can be grown further from market than any other small fruit as it is usually shipped green. They seldom sell for less than ten cents a quart, and as ten quarts can be grown on a four-year-old bush, you can readily figure up the profits at one thousand plants per acre.

CURRENTS

should also be grown more largely than they are. If given good care they will yield a handsome revenue to the fruit grower. Both the currant and gooseberry are extremely hardy, have comparatively few insect or fungous pests, and while requiring care in pruning and cultivation, are not difficult crops to grow.

THE HOME MARKET.

Under the title of "A Convenient and Profitable Home Market," Mr. Perry told of the many ways in which we might develop a home market for large supplies of fresh fruit and vegetables. The city boarder was mentioned as one of the best consumers. The speaker thought that horticulturists in the true sense are born not made. Some know how to grow fruit and vegetables, but do not know how to sell them. The value of tasteful home surroundings was mentioned as one of the attractive and inviting factors to the city boarder.

Between the mountains of India and Persia is a powerful tribe, among whom women choose their own husbands. When a single woman desires to wed all she has to do is to send her servant to pin a handkerchief to the hat of the man she has set her fancy on, and, unless he can show he is too poor to purchase her at the price her father commands, he is obliged to marry her.

For drainage and irrigation Holland has the astonishing total of 1,900,000 miles of canals and ditches.

Apples Not Damaged by Freezing.

Apples will stand a great deal of freezing in our high altitudes. We have seen the fruit frozen solid three or four times before being picked and then frozen again in the boxes and yet keep in good condition until the following April or May in an ordinary cellar. However, this does not prove that such treatment is the best or that freezing of the fruit before or after picking is to be recommended. We simply point out the facts so that people who are so unfortunate as to get caught by a cold snap before getting the crop off may not be too much alarmed or give up the fight. Do not touch the apples while frozen. Let them thaw out thoroughly each day before starting the pickers, who whoop things up when you do get at it.

Editor's note: My experience is not so favorable. Under certain conditions apples are not much injured by freezing, but often they are ruined.—C. A. G.

Pruning for Pear Blight.—The Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture recommends winter pruning blighted pear branches from pear trees to prevent blossom infection in the spring. The larger the district covered in the winter the less will be the infection the following season. Frequent and prompt summer cutting is to be practiced, and if not exposed to extremely abundant infection, a pear orchard can be profitably maintained in good condition.

When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers are therefore the founders of human civilization.—Daniel Webster.

Root Grafts.

Professor Van Deman puts the matter of so-called whole-root grafts just as I have often done it says "Rural New Yorker." Some years ago a nursery in Texas sent me two trees of Nickajack apple to illustrate what they called the difference between whole-root and piece-root grafts, as they claimed to furnish trees grafted on the whole root. The piece-root tree was the smaller one, and had evidently been selected for that purpose. The trees were planted near each other, and the piece-root tree soon outstripped the other. The fact is that in setting a tree we prune the roots more or less, and this talk about using the whole root for grafting is all nonsense. No nurseryman would care to be bothered with planting such grafts, and there is not a particle of need for them.

Sunshine and Fresh Air.

The Michigan Experiment station says: "Hens enjoy sunshine and fresh air, but it should come through the windows and not through cracks and crevices. No one should expect hens to lay well in a house that is not constructed with tight walls. The sides of many houses are made of unmatched lumber, which has shrunk, leaving cracks through which wind, rain, and snow blows, perhaps directly on the fowls. A few dollars spent in building paper and a few feet of batten will work a great change for the better. Simply spread the building paper smoothly over the sides of the house and then place battens on every eighteen inches. A good coat of paint will improve the appearance and make it more lasting."

The Perfection Sprayer

the simplest, strongest and most powerful sprayer. Can be changed from horse to hand power without any trouble. Easy to work. Will spray upper and under side of leaf; mixture can be directed at any angle.

Send for our new book—FREE—and see how you can increase your profits 25 to 50 per cent. —how you can spray thirty acres of potatoes, cotton or vegetables in a day.



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San Jose Scale, peach curl, destructive parasites, bugs, and insects on vines, trees and plants all yield to treatment with a spraying solution of

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50 lbs. \$2.50, 100 lbs. \$4.50, larger quantities proportionately less. A soft soap that dissolves easily in water; an insecticide and fertilizer combined. Contains no sulphur, salt or mineral oils. Used and endorsed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State Experiment Stations. Write to-day for booklet on Plant Diseases—free.

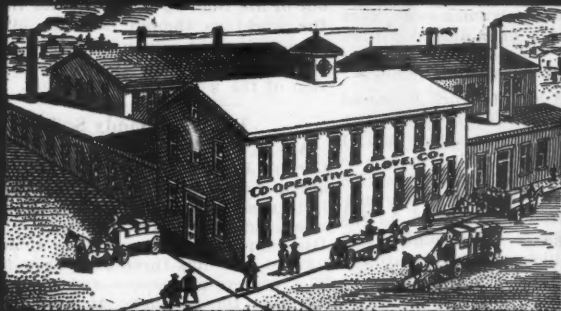
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Great strength and capacity; all sizes; also gasoline engines, steam engines, saw mills, threshers. Catalog free.

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You Can Own A Factory Like This



WE START YOU In A Business Of YOUR OWN Right In Your Home Town

We will start you in the canvas glove business, show you how to create it, nurse it, develop it into a hale, hearty business, to win its trade, establish its prestige, make its product, sell its goods and bring its profit to you, and last, but not least, make one dollar grow rapidly into two.

Never before in the history of business has help like this been offered to ambitious men.

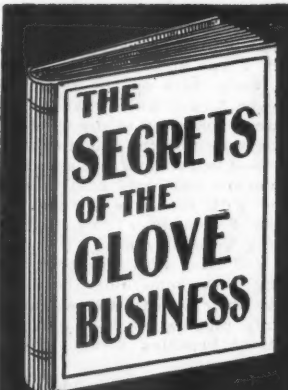
Never before in the strong battle for business, or in the struggle for existence, have men grown rich with so little effort on their part as those engaged in the glove business. It would seem that money was handed to them while others struggle for barely enough to supply life's necessities. Money-making is not luck, it is taking advantage of opportunities that lead on to fortune. Most people turn their back on opportunity, while others grasp these same opportunities and grow rich. No one ever accumulated a large sum of money doing things for others.

Here is brought to your home and placed in your very hands the accumulated wisdom, the priceless experience and proven plans of the glove business. Here is spread before you the vivid drawings and information, the actual working details needed in the glove business.

We are making you this offer, we want you to start a factory, to become prosperous. We want to show you now this can be done on little capital (from \$20.00 to \$100), with the possibility of making thousands of dollars within a short time.

We do all this for you, start your factory, simply with the understanding that you buy supplies and goods from us so long as our prices are as low or lower than you can get elsewhere.

This is not a speculation in any sense of the word. It is a sound, permanent and highly profitable business. The money to be invested is spent entirely for the necessities of the business; there is no waste material, no dead stock—every yard of cloth can be turned back into cash at a moment's notice.



This valuable book contains a great deal of information about the secrets of the glove business and how any one with a capital of from \$20 to \$100 can easily make money fast, right from the start. Send for it today.

WE WILL SEND FULL INFORMATION

about the business and how we will assist you to successfully start a factory. If you would like this information it will cost you only one cent (a postal card) to get it.

There is no class of goods for which there has been such an unsatisfying demand as there has been for cloth gloves and mittens.

They are the popular glove for the masses, everybody uses them—the farmer, the mechanic, doctor, lawyer and the merchant in all sections of the country, from Maine to California, from the Gulf to the lakes. No matter what section of the country you are in, there is always a home demand for these goods. No matter how small or large your town, if two or more people can be secured for the work, there is room for a factory. Any merchant can make the gloves he sells himself and soon be making for other stores.

We want to prove to you that everybody in the Glove Business is successful and builds up a large business without exception. Everybody who has had the nerve to start gets along well and all have factories in two or three years.

H. E. Clingman is worth \$5,000 in 3 years and started with \$336 borrowed money, and remember, he has had a good living for his family of five children besides.

H. A. Tillinghast started one year ago and has now about \$800 saved, besides supporting his family of six.

Y. T. Amory built a new factory worth \$5,000 and has a large stock; been in business 2 years 9 months, started with \$1,000.

Mrs. C. H. Brenniff started in 3 years ago, was originally a dressmaker, and by working her two girls has saved \$1,500 above expenses of keeping up a family.

We Expect to Start Only a Limited Number of These Factories

One can be started in any spare room at home or small store room and be enlarged as the business requires.

This is not a get-rich-quick or catch-penny scheme, but is simply an opportunity to go into the manufacturing business, which, with a reasonable amount of work and attention to business, will make a man or woman a prosperous factory owner in a short time.

We Can Give You a Start where you can make ten, fifteen or twenty thousand dollars a year and not blister your hands with a pickaxe either.

We expect to start only a limited number of these factories, protect their interests and give them our valuable assistance. We hope to make our profit from the cloth we sell, and if our prices are not as low or lower than others, we do not even ask you to buy from us.

By this arrangement we will get a small profit and a few people will get a start in a manufacturing business that in time should be a huge manufacturing plant employing many people.

The two brothers of The McCreery Manufacturing Company started only a few years ago absolutely broke, actually borrowed \$100 to start with. At first only had two girls working and have risen to be worth thousands of dollars, do an enormous business, own their own large factory and have extensive interests in others, all in a remarkably short time. If a factory will do this for us, it will do the same for you. First come, first served. Fill in the coupon right now.

THE MCCREERY MANUFACTURING CO.
706 Dorr Street, Toledo, Ohio

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THE MCCREERY MANUFACTURING CO.,
706 Dorr Street, Toledo, Ohio.

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Name.....

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This Paint Does Not Crack, Scale or Check

Carter Strictly Pure White Lead forms a perfect elastic film which expands and contracts with the surface it covers, so does not crack, scale or check, but protects your buildings against sun, wind, rain, snow, etc., saving you dollars in repairs and re-painting.

Carter costs a trifle more than ordinary leads, but is the *best paint*—the most economical in use.

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makes the brightest, clearest tints—every atom is pure paint.

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THE IWAN AUGER

is made on the only successful, scientific principle. Has sharp double blades of hardest steel. Digs twice as fast as any other auger. Money back if it doesn't "make good." Write this very day for "Easy Digging" to IWAN BROS., Dept. 22, STREATOR, ILL.

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YORK STATE PLUM—COLOR BLUE. RIPE IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

What Life Means to Me.

By the Editor.

Life may mean one thing to one person and another thing to another. We all have different motives, different joys, different anticipations. Life cannot mean much to the man or woman who lives alone, who has no higher ambition than self-gratification. I do not see how a saloon-keeper can do good to his fellows.

When I selected my life work I entered a line of business the results of which would be a benefit to my fellow man; I allude to fruit growing. The man who plants a tree, a rose bush or a grape vine helps to beautify the earth and is a public benefactor. How much more so the man who propagates vines, plants and trees by the millions to be scattered broadcast over this great prosperous country.

Life has ever been to me joyous. My joys have been largely in pleasant anticipations. From earliest childhood I can scarcely remember a day when I have not looked forward to its coming with pleasant anticipations. Such anticipations cannot come to a sluggish life. They are apt to come freely to the active life for we take great pleasure in our activities, that is in our enterprises.

When I was struggling for a foothold in my early days on the fruit farm, I can never forget with what feelings of pleasure I looked out of my window each morning watching the growth of the apple orchard, which was in plain view, and the vineyard and berry field upon which I relied with certainty for my success. Well do I remember how I enjoyed tramping around among these vines, plants and trees with note book in hand marking down something I could do to advance their growth and welfare, with my knife nipping off here and there a branch, or brushing away the eggs of injurious insects.

My editorial work has added much to my pleasure of living. This work has compelled me to be a student of humanity. I have been compelled to study men and the things in which men and women are interested. This is an interesting study and one in which we may ever continue to learn. I enjoy making notes of something to write about which I think may be of interest to my readers. The pages of proof coming to my hands fresh and clean from the printer with the articles which I have written, are looked for with pleasure. The numerous communications from subscribers from near and remote sections of the country, each living under different conditions, are revelations to me and add interest to my life. I cannot help feeling that I have done good service to many people. During my 25 years of editorial life, I have written personal letters to many thousands of men, women and children, giving them as good advice as I could command. Many of these correspondents were in trying circumstances. My efforts have been to cheer them. Hopefulness is the best thing we can plant in the human breast.

Life has meant much to me in the way

of outdoor sports, games and recreations. I am a lover of nature and a student of nature. Here is another subject which one may study for a lifetime and yet never master. The man who loves nature and studies nature gets far more out of life than he who stumbles through the world as though he were blind. I do not see how a man can claim to love God if he does not have some appreciation of the works of his creation.

Fruits for Sandy Soils.

A. H. Palmer, of Vermont, writes Green's Fruit Grower that he has eighty acres of sandy soil, thirty acres of which is in woodland. There is but little fruit upon the place. The drainage is good. His supply of cash capital is somewhat limited. He has three boys to help him. The winters are severe and changeable, too cold for peaches. He asks how he can best plant and cultivate this soil. He fears there are no nearby good markets. The city of Burlington being twenty miles away. His best market is Boston.

Reply by the editor: This subscriber, like thousands of others, has a market for small fruits, but does not know it; the general impression is that small fruits cannot be successfully marketed unless grown within four or five miles of the city or large villages, but this is a mistake to which I have repeatedly called attention. When I moved on to the farm now known as Green's fruit farm, I thought, just as this subscriber does, that there was no opportunity to grow small fruits there, since I was too far from the city of Rochester, thirteen miles away. But I was advised to begin fruit culture by a veteran and my experience has been that but little of the large amount of fruit grown on this fruit farm has been sold in the city of Rochester; nearly all of it has been disposed of to farmers and villagers within a circuit of twenty-five miles. In almost every instance we have gone away from Rochester, instead of toward the city of Rochester, to sell our fruit. The most distant market place for our small fruits is a village, twenty-five miles from our fruit farm, where we deliver strawberries, raspberries, etc., from our own wagon daily. Therefore my experience would teach that Mr. Palmer can sell his fruits among the farmers and villagers, also in the city of Burlington, twenty miles away, from his own wagon.

Most small fruit growers prefer a fertile sandy soil to any other for growing small fruits. If the soil is so light that it blows about in the wind it is too light for the best results. Blackberries do best on sandy soil; strawberries succeed well there, also raspberries. Currants and gooseberries require more clay in the soil; grapes, apples and cherries thrive on sandy soil, pears and plums can be grown there, but these fruits will sometimes do better on clayey soil.

I send you my booklet, "How I Made the Old Farm Pay at Fruit Growing," which I think will give the information desired.

Every man stamps his own value upon himself, and we are great or little according to our own will.—Samuel Smiles.

Make Plowing Easy

The Wonder Plow Trucks

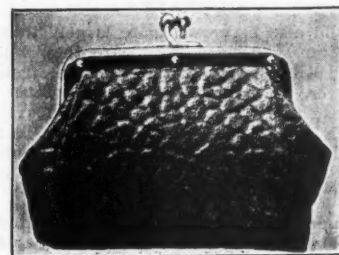


Attach to any walking plow—ONE or two-horse, right or left hand, wood or steel beam. They regulate depth and width of furrow, and lighten the draft on horses at least one-third. The furrow wheel acts like a pivot, just like wheel of wheelbarrow. You do not touch your hands to the plow, except in turning at end of furrow. Your twelve-year-old boy can plow with the Trucks as well as a man. You don't need to take our word for this—test them yourself at our risk. Greatest money-maker for agents ever put on the market. They sell on sight. Big profits and good territory still open. We give a sample set of Trucks free to all new agents. Retail price only \$5.00. Write at once for full particulars.

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In each town to ride and exhibit sample 1908 model. Write for Special Offer. Finest Guaranteed 1908 Models with Coaster-Brakes and Puncture-Proof tires. 1908 & 1907 Models all of best makes \$7 to \$12. 500 Second-Hand Wheels \$3 to \$8. All makes and models, good as new. Great Factory Clearing Sale. We ship on approval without a cent deposit, pay the freight and allow TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL. Tires, coaster-brakes, parts, repairs and sundries, half usual prices. Do not buy till you get our catalogue and offer. Write now. MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 6-48 Chicago



Ladies' Purse, No. 1.

This handsome ladies' purse is nickel finish and leather lined. It is about four inches wide by three inches high. We offer it in connection with Green's Fruit Grower one year for 50 cents.



Ladies' Purse, No. 2.

This handsome ladies' purse is gilt finish and leather lined. It is about five inches wide by three inches high. We offer it in connection with Green's Fruit Grower one year for 50 cents. Note.—Ask for purse when remitting for paper, otherwise we do not send it. These purses will please anybody as they are finely made and are first-class in every particular.—C. A. GREEN.

Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

A Friend.

He's all chewed up from fighting, which
A dog was made to do;
He smells some when it's rainy, but
His heart is good and true,
And if I go inside he waits
All morning, if need be,
Until I'm through, which shows that he
Is awful fond of me.

I only need to pet him and
He wags his tail and barks,
And me and him together go
On lots of jolly larks.
Sometimes he chases chickens or
A tomcat up a tree,
But I don't never whip him, 'cause
He is so fond of me.

I don't know where I got him but
He must have been growed up
Before I can remember for
He never was a pup;
And maybe folks don't like him when
Their cats go up a tree;
But I can't help but like him when
I know he's fond of me.

—New York "Times."

Aunt Hannah's Replies

A young woman writes me giving her life history. She loved a young man who was waiting upon her, but she in every way possible concealed every expression of her affection and tried to her utmost to make him believe that she did not care for him. She even went so far as to seek the attentions of other young men in order to make her admirer jealous. This worthy young man finally left her for another. Then in spite she married a man whom she did not love, from whom she has been long divorced. She is now receiving attentions of other young men who are acquainted with her past life, and asks Aunt Hannah for advice.

Aunt Hannah's reply: You made a mistake in trying to conceal the fact that you loved the man you met before you were married. This is a common mistake with young women who are receiving the attentions of men whose object is supposed to be to secure a wife. Most girls make the strongest effort possible to conceal from the young man the fact that she loves him. Most girls go to as great extremes as you did, by encouraging the attentions of other men whom she cared nothing for, in order to make her lover believe that she did not care for him.

How strange that girls should make such fatal mistakes. What reason can you give why you should not have encouraged the young man whom you loved, by letting him see that you did have an affection for him. If you had done this the result might have been a happy marriage, in place of the unhappy marriage which you subsequently made with another man whom you did not love, and from whom you have been separated so long. My advice to young people, both young men and women, is that they be more honest one with another, more frank, more open-minded with less concealment of affection.

Why should not a young man in word and action allow a young woman to learn that he has an affection for her, and why should the young woman be so fearful of indicating in her manner that she has a deep interest in him? There is no reason for such strange conduct except that it is a part of the queer freaks which so often possess poor humanity. Many friendships which might have resulted in happy marriages have been side tracked by coldness or exaggerated reserve on the part of either the young man or woman. One reason for this is the lamentable ignorance existing in young people regarding the possibilities and temperament of the opposite sex. Young people should take lessons from young widows who are notably successful in securing husbands. Young widows understand human nature better than the average individual, and are aware that excessive reserve and shyness or coldness of conduct, which often belies the actual feelings of the heart, are fatal to marriage. I appeal to young people, both men and women, urging them to be more frank and open hearted one to the other, and at the same time I caution young girls not to expect that every young man who pays them attentions is going to marry them. In most instances a worthy young man has from six to one dozen young lady acquaintances whom he is calling upon, probably with an idea of marrying one of them, but it is a certainty that all of these young ladies but one will be disappointed if they expect from him a proposal of marriage.—Aunt Hannah.

Whilst we are considering when we are to begin, it is often too late to act.—Quintilian.

Similarities of City and Country Life.

President Roosevelt contended that the most essential things concern all, no matter where they live, whether in town or country. He spoke of the similarity of the conditions of happiness and showed that there was dissatisfaction between employer and employee on the farm as well as in the city. He declared that the best kind of labor for the farm could not be obtained, so long as the employment was only for a few months of the year. He then spoke a word for the farmer's wife and declared that the man who wants to see better economic and social conditions should see that they prevail first as to his own womankind. He declared it his belief that for the majority of women the really indispensable industry in which they should engage is the industry of the home. This does not, however, mean that she will be an overworked drudge. The man worth his salt will try and take as much as possible of the burden off the shoulders of his helpmate. President Roosevelt says:

"The best crop is the crop of children; the best products of the farm are the men and women raised thereon; and the most instructive and practical treatises on farming, necessary though they be, are no more necessary than the books which teach us our duty to our neighbor, and above all to the neighbor who is of our own household. You young men and women of the agricultural and industrial colleges and schools—and, for that matter, you who go to any college or school—must have some time for light reading; and there is some light reading quite as useful as heavy reading, provided of course that you do not read in a spirit of mere vacuity. Aside from the great classics, and thinking only of the many healthy and stimulating books of the day, it is easy to pick out many which can really serve as tracts, because they possess what many avowed tracts and treatises do not, the prime quality of being interesting. You will learn the root principles of self help and helpfulness toward others from "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," just as much as from any formal treatise on charity; you will learn as much sound social and industrial doctrine from Octave Thanet's stories of farmers and wage-workers as from avowed sociological and economic studies; and I cordially recommend the first chapter of "Aunt Jane of Kentucky" for use as a tract in all families where the men folks tend to selfish or thoughtless or overbearing disregard of the rights of their womenkind.

Cream as a Food.

The very cream of anything is an expression signifying the best there is, yet few seem to appreciate the value of cream as an article of human diet, most people preferring to use milk fat in the form of butter, remarks a writer in an English health journal. While good and properly made butter may fairly be conceded to be the best and most wholesome solid fat in use, it is quite inferior to cream in respect to both economy and health. Many people who cannot take cod liver oil can take fresh cream, enjoy it and thrive on it. In many rundown and weak cases where there is emaciation, cream is often beneficial.

The superiority of cream over butter, or any other solid fat, consists, first, in its being not exactly in a liquid form, but in a condition allowing of great mobility between its particles, permitting the gastric juice to mix with it in the most perfect manner, and with whatever else the stomach contains, thereby facilitating digestion. Its behavior is quite different in this respect from that of butter and other pure fat. As soon as they become melted they grease over the other contents of the stomach, obstructing in a measure the contact of gastric juice and hindering the progress of their digestion.

Manners are not like clothes; it's a bad thing to have two suits of them, one for best, and one for every-day. Wear your best manners all the time; they suffer more by being put away than by constant use. If you keep your best manners for company, they will fit you ill, and your visitor will suspect they were put on for him. Wear your second-best clothes at home if you will, not your second-best manners. To whom, in heaven's name, is it worth while to be courteous if not to the people you love best?

Much of our lives is spent in marring our own influence and turning others' belief in us into a widely concluding unbelief, which they call knowledge of the world; while it is really disappointment in you or me.—George Elliot.

They say that at the sight of Apollo the body erects itself and assumes a more dignified attitude; in the same way the soul should feel itself raised and ennobled by the recollection of a good man's life.—Souvestre.

Hot Bed Sash \$1.60 Each

Size 3x6 ft. 1 1/2 thick, Bars Secured on Bottom Rail (Dealers' Price \$3.50)
Glazed, Complete with Glass, Putty and Points—Ready for Use.



Write for Gardeners' Hand Book and Free!

We have made up 5,000 Highest Grade Hot Bed Sash, glazed complete, ready to use and can ship any order, large or small, inside of 24 hours. Safe Delivery Guaranteed Anywhere. It pays to raise early vegetables under glass in Hot Beds and Cold Frames and it pays to buy direct from our mill—the largest in America. Get an early start! Write for Free Gardeners' Hand Book and Free Plans for Hot Beds and Cold Frames. Order Sash direct from this advertisement. Money back if not exactly as we say. \$300,000 behind our guarantee of satisfaction.

We Sell All Sash, Doors and Building Material 50% Below Dealers' Prices

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	Our Price	Dealers' Price
Gordon, Van Tine Flintcoated Roofing, per roll, 108 square feet, 1 ply	\$1.41	\$2.75
4-Panel Painted Doors, 2.0 x 6.0, 1 1/2 inch	.80	2.00
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Storm Sash, clear glass, 10x20, 4 lights	.77	1.75

You run no risk in ordering—ask your local banker about us.

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Write at once for our Grand Free Millwork Catalog and other Free Books. If you are going to build or repair any house or other structure, get our estimate on millwork and save half. Do it now.

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To prove that our EVERGREENS are HEALTHY, HARDY and Vigorous, we offer to send SIX fine two-year-old trees, entirely FREE OF CHARGE, to every property owner who will answer this advertisement. Mailing expenses 5 cts., which send or not, as you please. A postal will bring them and our catalogue which contains many COLORED PLATES of our BLIZZARD BELT FRUITS; SPECIAL BARGAINS and a mine of valuable information for fruit growers. We want to become acquainted with you, and it will pay you to get into touch with our HARDY "BLIZZARD BELT" stock and our liberal manner of doing business. THIRTY-EIGHT years' experience in growing HARDY "BLIZZARD BELT" trees. Write to-day.

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6 TOOLS IN ONE
Seeder, marker, hoe rake, plow, cultivator, digger or double wheel. Adjustments easily made. For planting and all kinds of cultivation. Send for FREE BOOKLET of valuable information for planting and cultivating the garden and full description of these implements.

6 Styles Seeders
Opens furrow, drops in plain sight covers seeds.

Double or Single Wheel Hoe
Cultivator, Plow, Rake, Churns quickly made. Cultivate between or outside the rows. Any depth, any width.

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AT GREAT BARGAIN

Has the Improved Brass Cylinder Plunger and Mechanical Agitator as illustrated. All parts coming in contact with spray solution are made of solid brass, and are not affected by the materials used. It is very powerful and easily operated.

No. 5, complete with mechanical agitator, 5 feet of three-ply discharge hose and nozzle, ready to attach to any barrel, only **\$7.98.**

No. 6, with mechanical agitator, two leads of hose, and two nozzles, for spraying two rows at once, **\$8.98.** 8-foot extension pipes, 60c each.

IMPERIAL BRASS BUCKET SPRAY PUMP

No. 325 is made of brass, spray material cannot affect it. All pumping done on downward stroke, thus holding pump down. Operator can get from 50 to 100 lbs. constant pressure. It will throw a stream 50 ft. and is an unusual value for washing windows and buggies, extinguishing fires, sprinkling lawns, flowers, etc. For spraying it has patent jet agitator which stirs solution at bottom of bucket. Price with agitator, hose, nozzle and foot-rest **\$3.75.**

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GREEN'S NURSERY CO. SUPPLY DEPARTMENT ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Farming Department



Photograph of cow and calves was sent us by Mr. E. F. Ottomore of Idaho. Mooly or hornless cows are desirable.

The City Child's Vision.

I know what the country is, I know what they mean
When they talk of running brooks and the fields of green;
I have a fresh-air day and the world is mine
All the year to dream and dream of the tree and vine!

I know what the country is—last night when I slept
Something like an angel's hand into my hand crept;
And I followed where it led over field and hill,
And I wish that I could lie, dreaming, dreaming still!

I know what the country is—it is this that lies
All about my little room when I shut my eyes,
Mist and maze and bloominess, bird and brook and tree
And a lovely hand in mine, leading, leading me!

—Baltimore "Sun."

The Weed Problem.

It is a problem indeed. The weed is the most expensive crop the farmer or gardener can grow, says the Gem State "Rural." It takes up space, robs the soil of its fertility and divides with crops, if it does not monopolize them, the essentials of plant growth. It does these things, too, without any return for the mischief made, excepting the worry and trouble caused. But beyond this the general effect of a rank growth of weeds is most depressing. It gives an unthrifty appearance and an untidiness to a place that always reflects on the owner, or occupant, whether justly or not, and is therefore, on general principles, a condition to be avoided, wherever possible.

One of the most important steps in the battle with the weeds is the co-operation of all having in charge the highways and public rights of way of every kind. It should be just as much the part of the road overseer's duty to keep the road free from troublesome weeds as to keep it passable and free from nuisances in other respects. The same is true of railway rights of way and of irrigation canals. There is no reason why they should be permitted to be a menace to public convenience and comfort.

This is a matter that needs more attention than it is receiving, because no matter how painstaking the farmer may be in his efforts to overcome the weeds, he will be seriously handicapped if the highways, public lands and vacant places are allowed to be taken possession or by noxious growths to spread their seed far and wide. The weed problem is in fact an important one and cannot be solved by any one individual.

Old Asparagus Beds.—I can never forget the asparagus bed on the old homestead farm where I cut asparagus as a boy. This bed had been planted 20 years previously, it was thoroughly matted with grass, but the soil was very rich, and each year the shoots of asparagus were sent up vigorously, each one much larger than my thumb. I do not know how long an asparagus bed will last, but were it not for insects which feed upon it of late years, I do not doubt it would last for fifty years. I regard asparagus as one of the most valuable of all garden products for the home garden. The man who is not fed upon asparagus each spring is missing one of the pleasures of life.

Thus spake the cow unto the horse,
"Has the auto come to stay?"
The horse looked up disdainfully
And thus replied: "Neigh! Neigh!"
—Chicago "News."

Keep the Soil Fat.

The greatest problem relating to agriculture to-day is that of soil fertility. It is the first problem that should be studied by the farmer. It has not, however, been the first. The first has been how to get large crops from the land. This is but a temporary matter, while the matter of soil fertility is one that is permanent. The old nations tried only to get big crops from their land, and they succeeded. When the soil would no longer yield good crops, they discovered soil stimulants that helped get out of the soil for a few years greater crops than the soil would naturally produce. The result ultimately was a greater exhaustion. We are learning to avoid this kind of a condition.

The student of the fertility of soil recognizes the necessity for keeping up two kinds of plant food—that which is latent and that which is available. In new land this takes care of itself, but on old land the keeping up of both kinds must be looked after by the owner of the soil. The farmer whose soil has been worked for a great number of years frequently has a soil that needs to be supplied with both available and latent plant food.

He can supply the available plant food by ploughing in farm-yard manure or leguminous crops, or by putting on purchased fertilizers that have been treated with certain acids to render the plant food available. He can supply the latent plant food by putting on various kinds of bone and ground phosphate rock untreated with acid in which the plant food is latent and will be set loose only after a lapse of months and years. The supplying of this kind of plant food is as necessary as the supplying of the available kind. It has the advantage over the available of not being so readily leached out of the soil.

The soil must be kept fat if the farmer is to remain rich. If the fertility is allowed to gradually work out of the land, the soil will pack together so closely that its physical properties will not be as suitable to the permeation of the root systems as when the soil was rich. Roots do not go where available plant food is not to be found, and hence do not decay in the soil and lighten it, at the same time adding humus to it.

Young Farmer's Opportunity.

A number of years ago a middle-aged man was crossing the Atlantic to one of the world's fairs in Europe. He was a harness-maker from Canada. Before the voyage was over something or other led him to relate his early experiences at his trade. He said it was a long and a hard pull for him to accumulate his first thousand dollars. He worked 16 and 18 hours a day in his shop the year through with the exception of a fortnight in the winter, which he devoted to the Canadian sport of curling on the ice. He had finally arrived where he could take life a little easier and was combining business with pleasure on his transatlantic tour.

The other day a Palouse farmer remarked that his income, after paying his expenses of the farm and not including his living—that is to say, his net income—was about \$700 or \$800 a year. He added, significantly also, that he was out of debt. He has only 25 acres of land and of these only 15 are under cultivation. Out of thousands of clerks and even business and professional men, how many can count on laying by \$700 or \$800 in cash every year?

The Farmer of To-day.—James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, said: "The farmer is becoming a traveler, and he has his telephone and his daily mail and newspaper. His life is helpful to body and sane to mind. The noise and fever of the city have not become the craving of his nerves, nor his ideal of the every day pleasures of life. A new dignity has come to agriculture along with its economic strength; and the farmer has a new horizon far back of that of his prairie and his mountains, which is more promising than the sky line of the city."

"George," said the bride of a year, "you have broken every one of the good resolutions you made during our courtship." "Well, don't let a little thing like that worry you, dear," replied her husband. "I can make others just as good."
—Chicago "Daily News."

"Man's best candle is his understanding."
—Proverb.

FOR ORCHARD FOR FIELD

Reversible

Adjustable

Just notice the three views of this handy tool. While designed for orchard use it is equally good for field cultivation. It's a harrow and cultivator combined. Two tools in one. That's why the

Johnston

ORCHARD HARROW

NOT IN THE TRUST

is such a popular, money saving tool. Strongly built, quickly and easily adjusted; gangs interchangeable and reversible. Cultivates orchards or vineyards without plowing; cuts shallow or deep. With extension frame you can work close to trees without injury to branches or roots. Fine for hillside land. A most excellent orchard and field tool. Write today for 1908 Book describing all the Johnston Farm Tools. A postal brings it postpaid.

THE JOHNSTON HARVESTER CO.,

Box 96,
Batavia,
N. Y.

Five Acre Fruit, Truck & Poultry Farms

\$100 \$5 DOWN \$5 MONTHLY

There's a good, substantial, independent living for you in sunny Southern Jersey, where the climate is mild, winters short, and the soil particularly adapted to raising all kinds of fruits, melons, berries, truck, poultry and pigeons. America's Greatest Seashore Resort,

Atlantic City, only 17 miles away.

Our farm plots are right in the fruit growing belt, and close to two large manufacturing towns with city conveniences. Three trunk railroads nearby provide unsurpassed shipping facilities to Atlantic City, Philadelphia, and New York markets. High, dry, healthful location. Delicious water. Pure air. Good roads.

Productive Orchards

and truck, poultry and squab farms dot this section. Early fruit and berries may be marketed ahead of Pennsylvania and New York crops at fancy prices.

No other section offers such strong attractions for home-seekers, fruit growers, poultry raisers and market gardeners.

Title to the land is perfect and insured. Immediate possession, if desired. Free deed given if purchaser dies while paying installments. No taxes until land is paid for.

Investigate this. First write for free illustrated booklet.

DANIEL FRAZIER CO.,

731 Bailey Building,

Philadelphia, Pa.

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

We have more than 100,000 satisfied customers in more than 17,000 cities, villages and towns in the United States who have each saved from \$5 to \$60 by buying a Kalamazoo stove or range on

360 DAYS APPROVAL

direct from our factory at actual factory prices. No store or range has a higher reputation or gives better satisfaction. You run no risk. You save all dealers' profits. We pay the freight.

Send Postal For Catalog No. 316

and see list of towns where we have satisfied customers. Kalamazoo Stove Company, Mfrs., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Our patent oven thermometer makes baking and roasting easy.

Nitrogen Supply.

One of the greatest agricultural questions in this country is the maintenance of the fertility of the soil. One of the questions involved in this subject is the supply of nitrogen. Prophets have told us in past years that it was only a question of time when America would cease to be a grain-producing country on account of the lack of nitrogen. These prophecies have not come true, for the reason that American genius has found a way to meet the emergencies as they arise and will continue to find a way. Our chief source of nitrogen at the present time is from the various chemicals imported from foreign countries. We also gain considerable nitrogen from legumes. As a means of encouraging the production of nitrogen at home the department is putting forth every effort to induce farmers to grow these legumes. In the south, of course, one kind of legume must be grown. In the middle west red clover is a standard crop. These legumes gather nitrogen from the air, store it up, and give it back to the soil. Besides this method, the department has developed a laboratory system of encouraging legumes to gather more nitrogen from the air. It takes the little organisms that grow on the roots of the legumes, handles them in the laboratory, and sends them out to the farmers, so that they can treat their seed in such a way as to induce the plants from this seed to become strenuous nitrogen collectors. The department last year sent out over 200,000 lots of these nitrogen cultures to farmers throughout the land who wished to plant clovers, alfalfas, cowpeas, and other such crops.

Every Day Dairy Rules.

The patrons of the great Waterford creamery, at South Waterford, Maine, have adopted the following rules, which are carried out to the letter.

All tanks in which milk or cream is set shall be kept clean and sweet and located where they will not be affected by odors from the barn or any other odors which may be injurious to the flavor of butter.

The temperature in said tank shall be no warmer than 47 degrees F., and not cold enough to freeze, 45 degrees being the most desirable temperature; and the cream shall be kept in such tank until taken therefrom by the collector.

All cans shall first be rinsed in cold water, then thoroughly washed and scalded every time they are emptied.

The morning's and night's milk shall not be mixed while either is warm.

Collectors shall be inspectors of cream and shall be forbidden to take any which is dirty, sour, frozen or for any reason which in their judgment renders it unfit for the manufacture of high-grade butter, until such objection, or neglect on the part of the patron is corrected.

It shall be the duty of all patrons to report at the factory any incompetency or negligence on the part of any collector in his capacity as such.

Approximate Time for Certain Varieties of Seed to Germinate.

- Asparagus, from 20 to 30 days.
- Beans, from 5 to 10 days.
- Borecole, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage and Cauliflower, from 5 to 12 days.
- Carrots, from 14 to 21 days, and often longer during dry weather.
- Celery, from 14 to 20 days.
- Corn salad, 14 days.
- Corn, from 8 to 14 days.
- Cress, curled, from 3 to 5 days.
- Cress, water, from 12 to 14 days.
- Cucumbers, from 5 to 10 days.
- Egg plant, from 8 to 20 days.
- Endive, from 3 to 7 days.
- Lettuce, from 3 to 5 days.
- Melons, cantaloupes, from 5 to 10 days.
- Melons, water, from 8 to 15 days.
- Mustard, from 3 to 7 days.
- Onions, from 7 to 14 days.
- Parsley, from 20 to 30 days.
- Parsnips, from 8 to 14 days.
- Peas, from 5 to 10 days.
- Pepper, from 8 to 20 days.

Paderewski as a Farmer.—His passion for country life has led M. Paderewski, the famous pianist, to establish a farm on his estate in Poland, where, between his tours, he occupies his time in rearing live stock and growing agricultural produce. During a previous visit to England Paderewski, through an agent, bought some prize pigs from a farmer in Essex, who was quite unaware of the real profession of the purchaser. A day or two later Paderewski visited the farm, without disclosing his identity. During an inspection the farmer led the pianist to a sty and showed him a fine lot of pigs, remarking confidentially: "Do you see those? I have sold them to Mr. Paderewski, the great pig dealer from abroad."

Talk to Michigan Fruit Growers.

By J. H. Hale.

Mr. Hale remained throughout the three days, and his talks were devoted especially to commercial fruit culture and the use of commercial fertilizers. The following sentences taken from his addresses give an idea of his message to Michigan fruit growers, reports "Country Gentleman":

If you don't get your trees, your calf or your boy started right, it's hard to lick 'em into shape. Don't hope for any adequate returns from trees of lingering growth. The one thing necessary is to get a quick jump on your trees. Get it sure. Your orchard trees will talk to you if you'll only listen—with your eyes. When trees are in trouble, help them. Tremendous neglect of apple orchards is in evidence in Michigan. The apple is wonderfully responsive to the least attention. Apple orchards are good for 40, 50—yes, 100 years, and we can afford to give them our best land and our best attention. Too many trees are planted in rough ground, in holes. Get good trees, not in the American way—in a hurry. Trees must be low-headed, down where you can look at and handle them. It is not economy to spray, prune thin and harvest fruit from a 20-foot ladder. The profitable apple orchard of the future will be sprayed six or eight times.

"You don't harvest your peaches, tomatoes and melons at one picking; why should you do so with your apples? Pick over your trees from two to four times to get the crop. This means work, but this is greatly lessened if your trees are low-headed. Trees should not be much over 12 feet high. I don't believe in dwarf varieties. We are going to dwarf our standard trees instead. Crowd your trees by thorough culture and liberal feeding until the trees are of bearing size, then slow them up, perhaps. Use nitrate of soda, only a little, not over a quarter of a pound per tree, to stimulate growth. When the tree gets of the right size, sharp pruning will shock it into the greatest fruitfulness. Liberal applications of phosphoric acid and potash will add to the color and quality of the fruit. Don't think that the Missouri and Oregon growers have advantages that greatly overshadow your own. Our best opportunities are right at home if we but open our eyes to see them. Fruit-growing must be put on a business basis. Growers should co-operate, through the grange or some similar organization, run in five or ten carloads of fertilizers or what not, then divide up. Have every man put up his money, Johnny on the spot. That's business-like."

A Saver of Men.—At the funeral of one of the dogs at the St. Bernard hospital, that had saved thirty-four human lives, the priests of St. Bernard sang a Te Deum for the hero and every priest shed tears. In one instance the dogs of St. Bernard saved nearly two hundred tourists from great danger of death.

The roosters smiled and the ducks did grin. When the brown hen sat in the old coal bin. But the brown hen laughed as well as they. And said "Now listen to my lay: 'The coal bin is the place for me, For it's filled with egg coal don't you see?'" —Chicago "News."

Farewell: farewell, old year; to thee I fondly say adieu; Like Christmastide, soon wilt thou glide, To make way for the new. The birds and buds have disappeared, I've watched the leaf grow sear, And with a melancholy sigh, I part with thee, old year.

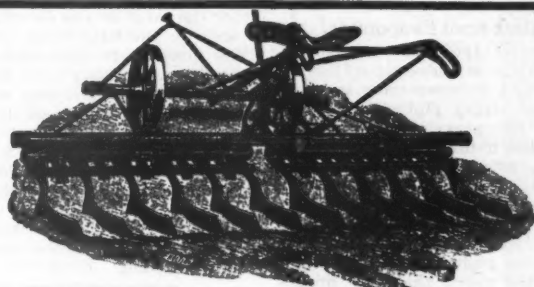


WAGON SENSE

Don't break your back and kill your horses with a high wheel wagon. For comfort's sake get an **Electric Handy Wagon.** It will save you time and money. A set of Electric Steel Wheels will make your old wagon new at small cost. Write for catalogue. It's free.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 91, Quincy, Ill.

GALL STONES OR ANY LIVER DISEASE
Write me all about it. Will tell of a cure FREE.
Address, C. COVEY, R. F. D. 5, Lansing, Mich.



"ACME" No. 25 Arranged as a Harrow Working 6½ ft. Wide.

"ACME" Orchard Cultivator and Harrow

"Should be in Every Orchard Where Thorough Cultivation is Wanted."

So writes Mr. J. H. Hale, of South Glastonbury, Conn. Mr. Hale bought an "ACME" No. 25 back in 1899. Read his letter about it:

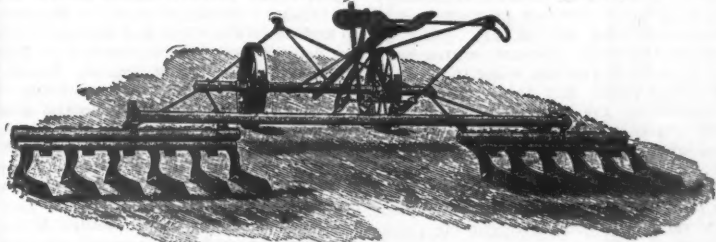
"The 'ACME' Harrow and the Orchard Cultivator I still use very largely both in my Connecticut and Georgia orchards, and while no one implement will do the most perfect work at all seasons of the year and conditions of soil, I am NEVER able to CULTIVATE my ORCHARDS TO PERFECT SATISFACTION WITHOUT THE USE of some of the 'ACME' TOOLS EVERY SEASON and HAVE NEVER yet seen anything that would take their place.

After still further use of the No. 25 'ACME' Orchard Cultivator I am fully convinced that it is all right, and an implement that SHOULD BE IN EVERY ORCHARD IN THE LAND WHERE THOROUGH CULTIVATION IS WANTED."

Try It At Our Risk--- Use it in the field as a harrow as well as in the orchard. If it doesn't give better satisfaction for BOTH purposes than any implement you ever used, send it back and we guarantee to refund your money promptly.

WRITE TO-DAY for catalog and prices.

DUANE H. NASH, Inc., Box 33, Millington, N. J.



"ACME" No. 25 Extended for Orchard Cultivating.

Two gangs, each working 3¼ ft. wide, are attached to the ends of the coupling bar, leaving a vacant space in the centre. This gives a spread of 10 ft. On the return trip between the trees one gang cuts the space that was left untouched on the previous trip, the other gang runs under the limbs and near the trunks of the trees, and the horses are beyond the branches. Send for catalog.

Our Special-Hard-Stiff-Springy-LIVE Steel

The development of American Fence. The years of experimenting. The hundreds of thousands of dollars which we have invested in perfecting machinery and producing the grade of special steel to make American Fence what it is today. That is a long story. What vitally interests you is the result of this great outlay of time and money. What you want to know is that:— We have succeeded in producing a special steel that is perfectly adaptable for fence making. By the use of this special steel, galvanized by our perfected process, the value of

AMERICAN FENCE

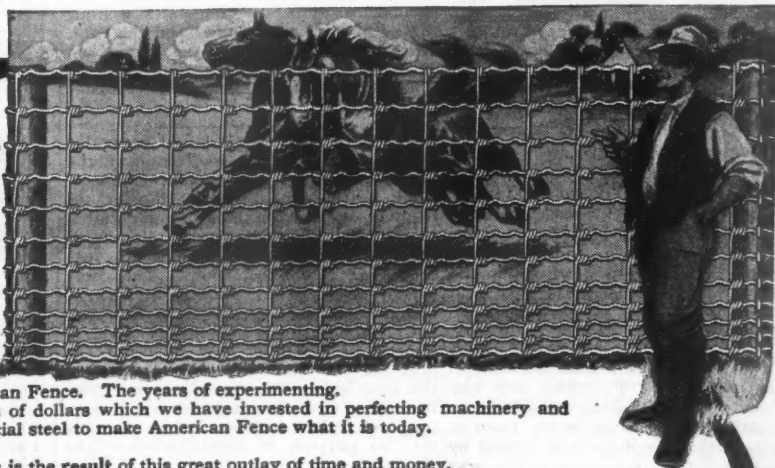
to the user is greatly increased. We firmly believe it to be as near absolute perfection as possible for the purpose. Wire drawn from the steel is hard but not brittle. It is stiff and springy but pliable enough to be properly spliced.

It is live steel—not dead steel. So that every wire in American Fence as now made is a live wire, doing business all the time and—

Always absolutely reliable against emergencies. Dealers everywhere—one in your town. See him—examine the different styles—test—compare—and judge the merits of the fence.

American Steel & Wire Co.

Chicago New York Denver
San Francisco



The Old Time Speakin'.

We want the old time speakin' of the old schools, long ago—
The log house schools that nestled where the daisies loved to grow;
Where Mary's little lambs was led, with fleeces as white as snow,
An' we set old "Curfew" ringin' in the mornin'.

Lord bless the old time speakers! It almost brings the tears
To think the old time school house went with the old time years!
I want to see that soldier who was dyin' in Algiers,
An' set the drums a-beatin' in the mornin'!

—Frank L. Stanton.

Steam Heat Fruit Evaporator.

The feature of the plant consists of three large kilns or sub-evaporators so constructed that between each layer of fruit, coils of steam piping have been laid. Fans are provided in the top which gives the uniform heat which has so long been studied by experts but never put to practical use.

The steam is furnished by a forty-horse power boiler located in the basement. At a rough estimate about one thousand feet of piping is used.

In the paring room, the busy fingers of the operators simply stick the apples on machines provided for that purpose and operated by power. As soon as the apple is put onto the fork it is pared and cored. Then an elevator catches it and whisks it to an automatic slicer in the next story above, then to a bleacher. However, it does not rest here, but in a short time it is conveyed to trays and then to the kilns. The dried fruit is dumped in the shipping room, a 25x50 feet space where it is boxed and ready for the cars. The large engine which furnishes the power also runs the dynamos used in lighting and building. A chopper is provided by which means cider apples are used for drying.

The capacity of the evaporator is about 500 bushels of white fruit per day, together with 200 bushels of cores and peeling, making a total of 750 bushels.

Strawberry growers in Lafayette and Georgetown townships, north of Albany, report a peculiar state of affairs. They have had ripening in their patches a fairly good crop of second growth strawberries, but on account of the fruit being out of season it has been found impossible to sell it at a price sufficiently remunerative to warrant picking, and in consequence the berries are going to waste in the fields. Several crates have been shipped in the last week to Chicago and Indianapolis, but the consignments did not bring the growers sufficient returns to pay the expenses. The yield is small and considerable time is required in picking a sufficient quantity to justify the shipment. The first growth of berries from the Indiana patches this year, while not a full crop, brought big prices and afforded the growers handsome returns for their work. When the patches began to bloom the second time they were greatly encouraged, and felt that another big revenue was at hand.

Deep Mines.—No. 3 shaft of the Tamarack mine is still deeper and No. 4 was in its turn the deepest shaft in the world. But now No. 5 has that distinction, being a vertical shaft 5,130 feet in depth, and 28 by 12 feet in size, a well nearly a mile deep, straight down toward the center of the earth. A sphere of iron dropped down this shaft will descend from 800 feet to 1,500 feet and then gradually slowing down, will lodge on the timbering on the east wall. The temperature at the bottom averages 87.6 degrees Fahrenheit, but this excessive heat is counteracted to a considerable extent by openings that allow free circulation of cool air that is forced down from the surface.—Chicago "Record-Herald."

This Apple Grower Happy.—Notwithstanding that this is somewhat of an off year for apples, there are some farms in Genesee county, N. Y., which will pay their owners handsomely. One farm in particular in this section in the town of Bethany, which formerly was owned by P. Gleason, of Le Roy, and which was sold some little time ago to a Mr. Beals for \$11,000, is said to have an apple crop this year of 10,000 barrels, and as apples are worth \$3 a barrel it will be seen that the crop this year will not only pay for the farm but leave a handsome surplus, amounting to several thousand dollars.

To make a good paste take one ounce of wheat flour, one-half dram of powdered alum, eight ounces of water and four drops of oil of cloves. Mix the flour, alum and water and boil until it looks like starch. Add the oil of cloves and pour into an earthen jar. As it cools a thin crust will form on top. Pour upon it water to the depth of one inch and it will keep for months. When wanted for use pour off the water, and take out as much paste as is wanted, then cover again with water.

Where Soap Grows on Trees.—Soap grows on trees over in Africa, but you wouldn't recognize it as the same article which your mother tells you to use unsparingly before coming to dinner, says "World's Events."

Over in Algiers there is a big orchard of these soap trees, and a man by the name of M. Bertrand is gathering their flowers and fruit and selling them to the soap-makers of Europe. The natives of Algiers, when they want to appear particularly clean, take some dried petals of the flower of the soap tree and make a lather the same as you do with your cake of soap in the bath-room.

The flowers are long and look something like a lily; they are white and pale yellow. The fruit is about as large as a good-sized marble—one of the big, fancy fellows—and has a hard shell about it, something like the shell of a walnut, except that it is shiny and looks a little like gelatine. It is a greenish brown in color when fresh; when dry it turns to a dull yellow, and the little black seed inside rattles and dances about as you shake the shell.

Best Man's Mistake.—There is told the story in Emporia that as a young man was donning his evening suit preparatory to keeping a social engagement, he ran his hand into his pocket and was surprised to find an envelope there. On opening it he discovered \$25 in bills. "Now where in thunder did I take all this money?" he said. "It isn't mine, for I never carry my bills around in an envelope." Then he sat down to think where he had worn the suit and how he had come by the \$25. "The last place I wore it," he mused finally, "was when I was best man at a wedding a month ago. But I gave the minister his money. I remember distinctly giving him something, and it must have been his fee. If I didn't give him the money, what in the world did I give him?" He called up the clergyman by "phone. "Do you mind telling me," he asked, "what I gave you for a fee at Blank's wedding?" The answer came back distinctly and cuttlingly. "Young man, you gave me a box of vile-smelling cigarettes."—Leavenworth "Times."

Lizzards.—When we moved in we found other tenants ahead of us, says Saturday "Evening Post." Scuttling up and down the walls and darting across the ceiling were whole families of little pink and gray house lizzards, friendly, harmless, creatures, very amusing to watch, and entirely wanting in the usual reptilian repulsiveness. Then in the old walls back of the kitchen sounded in the evening stillness the booming war cry of the gekko, the ugly, croaking voice of an ugly creature. He is a lizzard about a foot long, supposed to inflict a very poisonous wound if he should bite, but as no one was ever known to have been bitten, this attribute is more or less fabulous. Lastly, in the loft between the ceiling and the roof there rambled an enormous house snake. Far from being a fearful presence, this snake—and almost every old house in the islands has one—was harmless, and very useful. We often heard him, but we never saw him, and he kept down the bats and the rats, which would otherwise have been very numerous and far more objectionable fellow-citizens than this grim attic policeman.

Bees Race Pigeons.—It is not generally known that bees are swifter in flight than pigeons—that is, for short distances. Some years ago a pigeon fancier of Hamme, Westphalia, laid a wager that a dozen bees liberated three miles from their hives would reach home in less time than a dozen pigeons. The competitors were given wing at Rybern, a village nearly a league from Hamme, and the first bee reached the hive a quarter of a minute in advance of the first pigeon. Three other bees reached the goal before the second pigeon. The bees were also slightly handicapped, having been rolled in flour before starting for the purpose of identification.—"The Reader."

In diameter the sun is about 866,000 miles, and were it hollowed out till its crust remained but a shell our own earth could be placed in its center, allowing room for our moon to travel in its regular orbit, which is distant from earth 244,000 miles, and outside of which another satellite could have an orbit at a distance of 190,000 miles from the moon.

THIS WILL INTEREST MANY

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if any one afflicted with rheumatism in any form, neuralgia, or kidney trouble, will send their address to him at 704-7 Carney Bldg., Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has no interest in anything to sell, only a desire to tell those afflicted how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success.

What 75 Cents Will Do!



It will bring you Green's Fruit Grower, Vick's Magazine, and Farm and Fireside, each a year, all for 75 cents.

FARM AND FIRESIDE is a national semi-monthly, remarkable for variety and excellence. It is pure, bright and practical all the way through, teeming with all the latest and most reliable information that experience and science can supply. For suburban and rural residents it will be found well-nigh indispensable and no better proof of its popularity can be offered than its enormous circulation, which extends into every state and territory, each number being read by over two million readers.

VICK'S MAGAZINE is, primarily, a Fruit and Garden magazine and is also essentially a Home magazine and still maintains that direct personal interest in its subscribers in the same way that its founder, James Vick, did over thirty years ago. The magazine has a real, practical value for its readers and the practical use of its suggestions determine its worth. Vick's has sent sunshine and good cheer into thousands of homes for many years.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER AND HOME COMPANION has a National Circulation, going into the homes of the best horticulturists everywhere. It is the largest and greatest horticultural publication in America. Its circulation is more than double that of any other fruit journal. The growth of this journal has not been attained in a few years, but it has taken 26 years of hard work to place it in the position it occupies to-day—the leader in its class.

AN IDEAL COMBINATION—Green's Fruit Grower, 1 year, 12 numbers; Vick's Magazine, 1 year, 12 numbers; Farm and Fireside, 1 year, 24 numbers, all three for 75 cents.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY

By Sending Your Subscription Through

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

By special arrangement we are enabled to offer yearly subscriptions to the following publications, together with a year's subscription to Green's Fruit Grower, at reduced prices for the combination. The prices are net, and no premiums are given. Each order must include one subscription to Green's Fruit Grower.

Where more than one of the papers is wanted, a deduction of 25 cents from the clubbing price will be allowed for each additional publication desired, thus giving but one subscription to Green's Fruit Grower.

REMEMBER that the left hand column gives the regular price for both papers while the right hand column gives our special price for both.

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Letters From the People.

WOMAN NOT RIGHTLY UNDERSTOOD.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: That fascinating and witty Irishman, George Bernard Shaw, in one of his books gives a new idea of woman. His books, however, if taken seriously would be repugnant. I do not take them seriously and assume that Mr. Shaw is simply aiming to be original and witty, and in both respects he is a success.

He represents man as the pursued and woman as the pursuer in matrimonial affairs. He makes it appear that when a fascinating woman makes up her mind to marry a certain man she will accomplish her purpose whether the man is willing or not.

There is a grain of philosophy in Shaw's books which is serious and causes us to pause and consider. The common idea is that man is the wooer and woman the wooed, but he will not have it so. In most instances the man considers himself the pursuer, and would feel indignant and shocked if he was called pursued, but such indeed is the case in many instances, and yet the woman in the case may be modest, attractive and all that could be desired.

He makes much of the life history of the honey bee, holding that the female honey bee kills her husband when she has no further use for him. He says that the human honey bee is somewhat similarly disposed, that after the family is well established and the children well grown, the wife looks upon the husband as a supernumerary, or as one valuable mainly as a provider.

This is not intended to be taken seriously and yet there is a grain of truth in it which every man who is past the age of fifty or sixty must have suspected.

The young husband is to the young bride all in all of earth. The newly married wife is entirely absorbed in him. Later on she is more absorbed in her children than in her husband. As the years go by, having learned all of the faults and foibles of the man that she

has chosen as her own, she looks upon him as less vital, indeed something as a honey bee looks upon its husband, but not with murderous intent.

This is indeed a cold, hard, world. We believe in the beneficent acts of Providence, but when we examine them critically we see that the individual is made secondary to the welfare of the masses. In other words the plan evidently is the greatest good to the greatest number, even though the individual thereby suffers. Were this not the plan, and were it not a wise plan, man would have been created to live upon earth forever. But the death sentence was placed upon every man. For the good of the many every man is doomed to die that he may not live to crowd out others who are entering life, who need the land to till and the numerous official positions that would not be his were there no death. We can all see that if man should continue to live forever upon the earth some of us would own all the earth, giving no opportunity for those who appear later.

Mr. Shaw makes it appear that woman is man's superior, and that while she pretends to think that man is her superior she really controls him both before and after marriage. I am inclined to favor this theory, though there are many exceptions to this as well as to all other laws of life.—Subscriber.

WHERE IS THE BEST LOCALITY FOR FRUIT GROWING?

A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower asks: Where is the best place for a man with small means to locate with the intention of growing fruits as a business in connection with general farming? I want a good climate and location where it is not too cold. Please state whether very large peach, pear, plum, apple or cherry trees may be taken up and transplanted with success. Do you think it advisable for me to take my family to Arkansas or San Luis Valley, Colorado, making that my home? My children inherit a tendency to consumption.

Reply by C. A. Green: My reply to this inquiry, which is similar to many others often received, is that I consider a move such as you contemplate from Indiana to Colorado, or to any other distant states a very serious proposition. In most instances it is wiser and safer for a man to remain where he is than for him to remove to another state or territory. The

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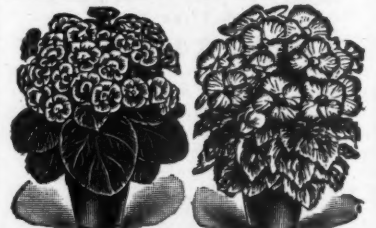
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eastern man understands the method of farming in his locality. When he goes to Colorado all that he has learned of farming in Indiana is no longer of much use to him. He has to start anew in Colorado and learn everything over again, and it is difficult for an eastern man to learn about irrigation and the new methods practiced in the west. Further than this an Indiana or a New York man does not easily fall in with the western idea of land tillage, and he is not likely to enjoy such radical changes as will occur not only in his farming experience but in every experience relating to his daily life, as well as to that of his wife and children. If moves from one part of the country to another are necessary, they should be made when we are young. If these moves are deferred until we are old, they are likely to be disastrous. People of middle age or older cannot change their tastes and habits as can those who are younger. Therefore my advice now, as given many times before, is that those who think of moving to a distant state should hesitate before undertaking such a hazardous enterprise.

As regards the children being inclined to consumption, I will say that the opinion of the best medical men of to-day is that people can ward off consumption by living a free out-door life and have plenty of nourishing food. Consumption can only be communicated by taking into the system germs of consumption that are disseminated through the waste particles passing from the lungs of the consumptive. If you have friends or relatives in the locality in Colorado where you think of going, it would change the conditions somewhat in favor of going.

It is difficult to state in what place fruit growing can be made most profitable. In order to make a success in the home market you must locate where there are numerous villages lying around you where you can market the fruit, and such places are rarely found in Colorado. No, it will not pay you to dig up the trees and move them to another state.

Editor, Green's Fruit Grower: The possibilities of 2 1-2 acres as set forth by a Green's Fruit Grower correspondent, in your last issue, made interesting reading. That was said to have taken place in the east, but lest any should fear that it cannot be done in a dryer climate, I wish to say that something is doing in the semi-arid and virgin Oklahoma.

This season was unusually moist, and perhaps I can't do it again; but, on two acres of upland, well manured, and continuously tilled and weed-free, I raised as follows: Peas, (1-2 bushel seed), followed by sweet corn, followed by snap beans—three crops; second early peas, (1-2 bushel), followed by sweet corn, followed by beans; third peas, followed by beans, followed by fodder sweet corn; potatoes, followed by cabbage, sweet corn, endive and radishes; 1,200 early cabbages, followed by sweet corn; black seed onions, followed by beans and cucumbers; early beets, followed by mustard; early turnips, followed by beans; summer squash by beets and radishes; carrots, by winter radishes; early corn by beans, followed by turnips and carrots; 600 tomatoes by cucumbers; early cucumbers by radishes and onions; watermelons and musk melons by kale and sweet corn; second summer squash by kale; onion seed for sets, by radishes and then by lettuce. Also lima beans—four quarts seed—and 200 roots of peppers, these held the ground all the season, all the rest of the ground had two, three, four, and even five crops, the last in the ease of radishes. From the two acres thus worked we sold in green peas \$113, and in sweet corn from same ground \$39, and of beans \$26, making \$170 in two crops. We sold from our wagons during the season \$800 worth of truck and are still selling beets, turnips, onions, (bulbs and greenbunch) kale, carrots, radishes, endive and winter radishes and have perhaps \$50 or more in the garden yet.

This shows that a little patch well worked will produce "a heap." I may also remark that last year, when many farmers made nothing by reason of failure of the wheat, we made a very good income on two acres. But don't you fool yourself with the thought that we did not work much!—George W. Borden, Oklahoma.

P. S.—We have 3 1-2 acres in alfalfa and had 15 tons this season at \$7, and had something over \$100 in fruit from our three acres of young orchard and small fruits, giving us over \$1,000 income from 8 1-2 acres this season.—G. W. B.

Green's Fruit Grower: I have a long row of double hollyhocks, immediately to the south of which are three rows of grapevines. This year the hollyhocks be-

came badly rusted, and the grapevines followed suit, those nearest to the hollyhocks being the worst. I applied a blue vitriol mixture to the grapes twice, but it did not seem to affect the rust. Are hollyhocks particularly susceptible to the fungus attacks?—H. D. Higman, Ills.

Reply:—I advise you to clear out the hollyhocks and give the grape vines all the air space and all of the sunshine possible. I never heard of fungus from hollyhocks injuring grape vines, but such a thing is possible. It may be that you did not spray the grape vines soon enough to destroy the fungus. Next spring spray them in June or soon after the leaves have fully unfolded.

Green's Fruit Grower is the best paper of its kind published at the price. I have been reading horticultural papers for many years as I am running a fruit farm, but I have missed a good deal by not hearing of Green's Fruit Grower before. I received from you some small mailing sized apple trees. Among them were two Wealthy. Now these trees are in full bloom, one of them having one hundred and fifty blossoms. I never saw a more beautiful tree than this. At the same time I planted those little apple trees I planted apple trees two and three years old from an agent. These have not yet bloomed and are far behind the little trees that you sent me by mail.—G. L. Guthrie, Kentucky.

I am much pleased with every department of Green's Fruit Grower, but especially the health department, the poultry department, the orchard and small fruit department.—James Taylor, Pa.

Green's Fruit Grower: Please send me copies of your valued paper. When father had charge for several years of the N. C. Experiment station carried on by the German Kali works, I used to enjoy your paper more than any one he got with the exchanges. I am laid up with a sprained knee and feel hungry for a good farm paper. I may subscribe. I do not know if it is suitable to Florida orange groves or vegetable raising.

What is the best way to develop the farm spirit in my boy of sixteen? I always destined him for an agricultural chemist and farmer like father. The farm life is the only one that God ever intended any man to lead I have always thought from my babyhood. I have always longed for a Kentucky farm.—J. R. Murphy, Florida.

WHAT CAPITAL IS REQUIRED IN FRUIT GROWING AND HOW TO GET IT.

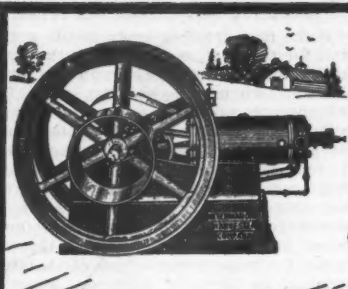
A lady subscriber who has but little money, and who is in debt on her small farm, asks of whom she can borrow money to start fruit growing:

Reply by C. A. Green: The first question asked by most people who think of starting at fruit growing is, where can I borrow money to begin with? In all such inquiries I refer to my own experience in starting a fruit farm. I began in the smallest way. This is the right way to begin. And if you begin in a small way you do not need much capital. If you do need a little capital, and are worthy of credit, it is possible to borrow the money of some neighbor, relative or friend in your own locality, but I do not as a rule advise the borrowing of money.

My advice is that you plant a few strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and currants; if you do not plant over a dozen of each plant a few and increase your plantation from the increase of plants made upon your own place. If you plant twelve strawberry plants next spring and give them good care you will have a thousand or more plants of your own to set the following year. Raspberries, blackberries and currants do not multiply so rapidly. By beginning in this small way you will gain experience as you progress. You will make mistakes, but since your experiments are on such a small scale your mistakes will not be disastrous as they would be should you invest borrowed money and experiment in a larger way.

I often suspect that if some capitalist had loaned me \$100,000 to start my fruit growing enterprise at the time I began I would have made serious mistakes which probably would have been fatal. Remember that the process of nature, that is God's plan, is to progress by slow stages and not by leaps and bounds.

Let me tell you that I appreciate the good things you give us in Green's Fruit Grower. It has ever been well laden with helpful suggestions, but I think it is better of late than ever before.—J. B. Jones, New York.



A Reliable Power as a Farm Help

established a new order of things. Any one who will carefully consider the matter must see that they are money makers and money savers.

They make short, easy, pleasant work of what always has been hard, slow work. They save the farmer's strength, save him wages of hired men, save time, and enable him to do more work and make more money out of his farm than ever was possible before.

There is no doubt that on the average farm an I. H. C. gasoline engine will more than repay its first cost each year. The nice adaptation of these engines to all farm duties is one of their most excellent features.

They are built in—
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Also sawing, spraying and pumping outfits.

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FARMERS are getting over doing things the hard, slow way. The very general use of farm powers is an example.

As a matter of fact, the farmer has as great need of a reliable power as the mechanic.

Take the average barn for illustration. Locate one of the simple, dependable I. H. C. gasoline engines, such as is shown here, outside the barn door, or within the barn, for that matter, and what a world of hard labor it will save! You will have a power house on your farm.

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The consequence was that most of the hard power jobs were hand jobs.

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American Poultry Advocate	50	Farmer's Wife	25		
Green's Fruit Grower	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50
American Bee Journal	50	McCall's Magazine	50	Housekeeper	1 00
Metropolitan and Rural Home	20	Farm and Home	50	Missouri Valley Farmer	20
				Farmer's Wife	25
Green's Fruit Grower	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50
Home Magazine	1 00	Home Magazine	1 00	People's Home Journal	35
Vick's Magazine	50	Farm and Fireside	25	Housekeeper	1 00
Green's Fruit Grower	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50
Ladies' World	50	Farm and Home	50	McCall's Magazine	50
Metropolitan and Rural Home	20	Vick's Magazine	50	Farmer's Wife	25
		Housewife	35	Household Realm	30
Green's Fruit Grower	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50
Poultry Keeper	50	McCall's Magazine	50	New York Tribune-Farmer	1 00
Farm and Home	50	Farm and Fireside	25		
Green's Fruit Grower	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50
Prairie Farmer	1 00	Harper's Bazaar	1 00	American Boy	1 00
Green's Fruit Grower	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50	American Poultry Advocate	50
American Magazine	1 00	Farm and Fireside	25	Green's Fruit Grower	50
Green's Fruit Grower	50	Poultry Keeper	50	Cosmopolitan	1 00
McCall's Magazine	50	Farmer's Wife	25	Green's Fruit Grower	50
Vick's Magazine	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50	Housekeeper	1 00
Green's Fruit Grower	50	Ladies' World	50	Farm and Fireside	25
American Boy	1 00	Poultry Herald	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50
Green's Fruit Grower	50	Green's Fruit Grower	50	Woman's Home Companion	1 00
Modern Priscilla	50	Photographic Times	1 00	Green's Fruit Grower	50
American Poultry Advocate	50	Metropolitan and Rural Home	20	Reliable Poultry Journal	50
				Farm and Fireside	25

Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y. Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$1.00, for which send the following publications for one year to addresses given. Cut out the combinations you want and pin it in the corner of the coupon.

Name.....
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P. O.
State

Address: GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

The Celebrated DeLoach Mill

The World's Standard for 20 Years



Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

A Breeze of Love.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by John Calvin Rose.

A still, sweet-scented, lightly floating breeze
Came through the branches of the tall oak trees,
And flowed into the center of my soul;
And 'twas unfelt by cattle, birds and bees,
For 'twas a breeze of love from out the seas
That lie deep in the heart of one I love,
Whose form I saw upon a distant knoll—
Whose mild, delightful song, as from above,
Both charmed my heart and rarified the air,
The fine, love-laden ether that pervades
All space wherein are maiden faces fair;
And gallant hearts on love-endearing raids
Send arrows to some loved but distant hearts
Wherein the fire of loving quickly starts.

The Virginia Society.

Dr. Taylor spoke on "High Finance in Apples," saying in part, says "Country Gentleman." "I am sure that Virginia can grow as choice apples as any state in the Union and as many of them to the acre. Indeed, I believe that a small orchard in this state is entitled to the world's record for the largest and longest profitable production of choice fancy apples. This orchard belongs to J. H. Maxwell, whose father planted it, and it is located at Covesville in Albemarle county. It is composed of 15 Albemarle Pippin trees, which have produced largely for more than 80 years. One year Mr. Maxwell shipped 100 barrels of fancy apples gathered from them to Sublett & Cary, Richmond, Va., for which he received \$700. Another year the apples from one of these trees were sold at the tree for \$5 a barrel, and Mr. Maxwell received \$101 for the 22 barrels it yielded. The tree is now bearing a crop of apples which the Hood River Apple Growers' union of Oregon would sell for at least \$50 if they had them at Hood River. I measured it a few days ago and found its circumference three feet from the ground to be eight feet seven and one-half inches. A moderate estimate of the market value of the apples on the 15 old trees this year at Hood River prices would be \$500. There is a tree about 35 years old on Mr. Maxwell's place that is now bearing a crop which if packed and marketed as the Hood River Apple Growers' union would manage it, would bring more than \$180. It is probable that at the price for which that organization sold its crop for this year, they would bring nearer \$200, and the quality of the fruit is fully equal to the best Hood River Pippins. Until three years ago, these trees were never sprayed, and they have never been properly pruned, fertilized, or cultivated."

Green's Odds and Ends.

Of Books For Sale at Bargain Prices.

I find on hand a few hundred copies of the following editions of Green's booklets which I will sell at 10c each, or the four for 35 cents, all by mail postpaid.

No. 1, is Green's book on apple culture, pear culture, plum and cherry culture, raspberry, blackberry, grape, strawberry, currant and gooseberry culture.

No. 2, is "American Fruit Growing" devoted to pear culture, peach culture, manures and fertilizers, quince culture, currant culture, small fruit and cherry culture.

No. 3, Devoted to "Peach Culture North and South."

No. 4, Consists of "Secrets of the Nursery Business," telling how trees are produced in nurseries also hints and suggestions for fruit growers. This is the most profusely and most beautifully illustrated of any of Mr. Green's books. The last booklet was somewhat scorched in the fire of a year ago, which nearly destroyed our office building, but is not seriously injured.

First come, first served. Apply at once if you desire one or all of these books as they will not last long.—Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

Views of a Cynic.

What is marriage?

Marriage is an institution for the blind. When a man thinks seriously of marriage what happens?

He remains single.

Should a man marry a girl for her money?

No. But he should not let her become an old maid just because she's rich.

When a girl refers to a "sad courtship" what does she mean?

Is an engagement as good as marriage? It's better.

Why does a bride wear a veil?

So that she may conceal her satisfaction.

When a man says he can manage his wife, what does he mean?

He means he can make her do anything she wants to.—Detroit "News."

Head back the peach trees each year.

Forming Low-Branching Trees.

Some fast-growing trees finally get too tall for the purposes for which they were originally planted. Through the winter season, when employment for tree-butchers is scarce, the axe and saw are vigorously piled to head back these trees. It is thought this is the proper method to make the trees throw out wide-spreading branches. Any careful observer may see that this is never accomplished. The butchered tree only endeavors to go up more rapidly than before. If this topping business were to be done late in spring, or in early summer, when the tree is in mature leaf, and starting to grow vigorously, the effect would be very different. The growth-force is not sleeping at that period, as it is in the winter season, but in active operation. The force intended to be expended in the upward growth must exhaust itself somewhere. Suddenly checked in its upward course, it is diverted into the lateral branches, which are strengthened accordingly. The care taker of hedges, or, as they have come to be termed with us, live fences, understands this very well.

Wonders of Bee Life.—"If the mother-bee of a colony is getting past her work, and she cannot be sent off with a swarm in the usual way, the bees will supersede her. They will deliberately put her to death, and raise another queen to take her place. This state execution of the old worn-out queens is one of the most curious and pathetic things in or out of bee-life. One probe with a sting would suffice in the matter; but the honey-bee is a great stickler for the proprieties. The royal victim must be allowed to meet her fate in a royal way; and she is killed by caresses, tight-locked in the joint embrace of the executioners until suffocation brings about her death."

Latest Statistics.—"In the year 1905, there were 9,212 murders in the United States and only 64 executions for the crime." "In 1906 there were nearly ten thousand (10,000) murders in the United States."

"There are more than 250,000 insane insane and imbeciles in the United States to-day." "The drink of the United States is \$1,410,236,702."

All the apples for Queen Victoria's table are said to have been imported from New York state. Lady Randolph Churchill introduced the Spitzenberg apple to her majesty and since then a supply was sent yearly to Windsor. These apples are highly polished, each one is wrapped in vari-colored tissue-paper, and the barrels are painted in parallel stripes of red and green, and glossily burnished, while around and inside the top of the barrels apple blossoms and leaves are realistically painted. On the head of each barrel is stenciled the address: "To the Under Steward of the House, Windsor Castle, England."

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NITRATE SOLD IN ORIGINAL BAGS

The Nitrate Agencies Company

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Orders for All Quantities Promptly Filled—Write for Quotations

Marlin



THE Marlin Model No. 20 22-Cal. Repeating rifle put out this year leads all other products of any maker.

This rifle is a take-down with popular trombone or "pump" action. It is chambered to handle .22 short, long or long-rifle cartridges with no change whatever in the mechanism and covers all small game and target shooting up to 200 yards.

The barrel is special Marlin steel rifled with the Ballard system which gives perfect accuracy and long life. The frame is of best quality gun frame steel, free from seams. The working parts are of crucible steel hardened against wear.

The "Marlin Book" has 136 pages jam full of information for the up-to-date shooter, and contains a full description, with illustrations, of all Marlin repeaters, rifles and shotguns. It's FREE for 3 stamps postage. Send for it to-day.

39 Willow St.

The Marlin Firearms Co., New Haven, Conn.

EXTRA LARGE STRONG

Get Our Free Sample which we send for inspection. Test it for strength, stiffness and rigidity, then look to the Galvanizing. File it and see how thick that is. We want you to satisfy yourself that for you, Brown Fence is the best fence to buy for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Chickens, etc. Our fences are made of extra heavy Steel Wire,—both strand and stay wires No. 9 gauge.

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Sells At 15 to 35 Cents Per Rod Delivered—WE PAY FREIGHT

Easy to put up. Bull-proof and Pig-tight. Stands staunch, solid and rigid. Won't sag or bag down. Our prices are less than you would pay for much lighter fences,—fences not half so durable. Write today for sample and catalog showing 133 styles.

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Are Known and Used Everywhere

I will build you a buggy just as you want it, trim it like you want it trimmed, paint it any color you want, stripe it to suit you, give you correct proportion whether you want a light, medium or heavy buggy, and I will save you 33 1/3%. My line of vehicles consists of all kinds and all styles of Top Buggies, Automobile Seat Two-in-One Buggies, handsome Runabouts with fancy seats, regular seats and automobile seats, Phaetons, Carriages, Surreys, Spring Wagons, and Harness. Write for my big free Catalog today. Address me personally, and I will see that you get one promptly, by return mail. Address

H. C. Phelps, President, THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. COMPANY, Station 26, Columbus, Ohio



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New Styles, New Prices This Year.

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The Less Money you have, the Greater is the Need to place it where it will Work Hard and Fast for You

If you can save five to twenty-five dollars per month for a few months, here is the fairest and best safeguarded and most practical plan ever offered you to make these savings produce an assured income. And remember, your money goes into real estate, the foundation of all values, the recognized measure of all conservative securities.

We are developing a thousand acres of fertile land to a product which possesses an enormous capacity for profit-making, and we are offering to you an interest in this investment which will increase enormously in value, and will bring you a splendid annual income.

JUST FACTS

Bearing peach orchards are worth \$300.00 to \$1000.00 an acre. Why? Because an acre of Elberta peaches will net its owner \$100.00 a year. Let us send you the written testimony of many conservative bankers more than corroborating these figures. We can prove them absolutely.

Don't think because you are living in a climate where peach trees are destroyed by the winters, where the blossoms are blasted by the frosts, and the fruit withered and stunted by the cold winds, that there are not favored places where peach trees grow and thrive like weeds in the sunshine, loaded year after year to the breaking point with luscious fruit.

There is nothing about the following figures that you cannot understand or verify. 130 peach trees to the acre, one bushel to the tree at \$1.00 per bushel, means \$130.00 per acre. Less than 20% of this will care for the acre and all expenses of harvest. You may, until the present series of 200 shares is sold, secure these shares (each representing an undivided acre of developed orchard) for only \$120.00 of your own money, paid in small instalments of but \$5.00 per month. The profits from this acre should average \$100.00 or more a year. Is not this worth investigating?

There is already a splendid orchard of 70,000 peach trees on our property.

WE PROVE EVERY STATEMENT

Write for our plan and make your own investigation. Do this.—Do it now. It costs you nothing. Look up our officers and directors. You will not find their names used for ornamental purposes, but you will find them to be men who know their business, who are accustomed to earning their money by "delivering the goods"—all men whom you can very easily find out about.

Don't take our word for these things. Look us up. Start now upon the road to success and at a pace that will make saving a greater pleasure than spending. Let us show you what \$5.00 per month will do for you.

Ten of these shares will, at maturity, yield you a sure and certain annual income of one thousand dollars

ONLY A FEW SHARES

There are only one thousand of our shares altogether, and they are selling above par right now. You pay one-half the cost of these shares out of your own money; the rest is earned by the property itself. And more, every dollar you pay is deposited with a responsible Trust Company, which acts as trustee, and this money is all used for development of the investment and for nothing else.

Not a dollar of the money you pay in is a profit to us, and no one gets a profit until you do. It is only by making the investment profitable to you that we can make any profit. The men who make you this offer are practical, hard-headed business men, who own large interests in this same line, and have received, and are now receiving, large profits from them. We would like to give you bank references.

SAFEGUARDS

Every possible safeguard surrounds this investment. A responsible and well-known Trust Company holds title to the property as trustee. We deposit with them the money you pay us, and we are compelled to file with them sworn statements as to the development of the property. (Look up this Trust Company.) You are fully protected from loss in case of death, and you are given a suspension of payments, if desired. Examine into our safeguards.

This investment opens the door, not to wealth perhaps, but to what is far better, a competency for future years when you may not be able to earn it.

Our literature explains everything fully and concisely. It is free. We want to send it to you. Write for it now.

—SEND THIS COUPON TO—

Security Elberta Company, 87 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me [free] full information as to your plan of investment.

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Rupture

New Scientific Appliance, Always a Perfect Fit—Adjustable to Any Size Person—Easy, Comfortable, Never Slips, No Obnoxious Springs or Pads—Costs Less Than Many Common Trusses—Made for Men, Women or Children.

Sent on Trial

I have invented a rupture appliance that I can safely say, by 30 years' experience in the rupture business, is the only one that will absolutely hold the rupture and



C. E. Brooks, the Inventor.

never slip and yet is light, cool, comfortable, conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting and costs less than many ordinary trusses. There are no springs or hard, lumpy pads and yet it holds the rupture safely and firmly without pain or inconvenience. I have put the price so low that any person, rich or poor, can buy, and I absolutely guarantee it.

I make it to your order—send it to you—you wear it, and if it doesn't satisfy you send it back to me and I will refund your money.

That is the fairest proposition ever made by a rupture specialist. The banks or any responsible citizen in Marshall will tell you that is the way I do business—always absolutely on the square.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Write me to-day and I will send you my book on Rupture and its Cure, showing my appliance and giving you prices and names of people who have tried it and been cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember I use no salves, no harness, no lies. Just a straight business deal at a reasonable price.

C. E. Brooks, 6641 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.
Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

PILES \$1 CURE On Free Trial



Just send us your address and you will get by return mail on approval (in plain wrapper) this \$1 package of Dr. Van Vleck's great three-fold Absorption Remedy which is curing thousands in every stage of this cruel disease without surgery or pain. If satisfied with benefits received, then send us \$1. If not, keep your money. We trust you for fair treatment. DR. VAN VLECK COMPANY, 279 Majestic Building, Jackson, Mich. Write to-day.

A WIFE'S MESSAGE

Cured Her Husband of Drinking.

Write Her Today and She Will Gladly Tell You How She Did It.

My husband was a hard drinker for over 30 years and had tried in every way to stop, but could not do so. I at last cured him by a simple home remedy which any one can give secretly. I want everyone who has drunkenness in their homes to know of this and if they are sincere in their desire to cure this disease and will write to me, I will tell them just what the remedy is. My address is Mrs. Margaret Anderson, 312 Home Ave., Hillburn, N. Y. I am sincere in this offer, I have sent this valuable information to thousands and will gladly send it to you if you will but write me to-day. As I have nothing whatever to sell I want no money.



thousands and will gladly send it to you if you will but write me to-day. As I have nothing whatever to sell I want no money.

RHEUMATISM

A CURE GIVEN BY ONE WHO HAD IT



In the Spring of 1893 I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have it know, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely and it has not returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, and it affected a cure in every case. Anyone desiring to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it free. Address, Mark H. Jackson, No. 270 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true—Pub.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

"Ol' Nutmeg's" Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joe Cone.

All is not gold that glitters, an' neither is it brass.

Of 'untimes these things "done while yew wait," ain't wuth waitin' fur.

Yew don't hev tew teach an ol' dorg new tricks; he knows 'em already.

Talk ain't so cheap; it comes purty high ef yew hev tew listen tew it.

They's no one in the world so happy ez the pollertician who keeps aout uv pollertics.

They's jest ez much room at the top ez they ever wuz, on'y it's further off.

Some people like tew turn over new leaves jest fur the sake uv hearin' 'em rustle.

Joy doesn't kill, but we must admit thet an unusual dose uv it might lay us up temperarily.

Silunce gives consent tew the pusson who is goin' tew gain by it.

Chickens know enough tew come home tew roost, but they like tew go elsewhere t' dew their scratchin'.

The Farmer Who Owns His Farm.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I fear that the American people do not realize how great are their privileges. I have occasion for fear when I consider that in India and other countries men will work all day long for four cents while in this country the highest wages of all the world are paid and yet there are numerous strikes for higher wages and great discontent.

The great privilege of the American people is the fact that they, the people, are the owners of the land. Remember that in most other countries the farms are not owned by the farmers. In Japan the government owns all of the land, which is simply leased to those who till the soil. The great trouble with the Russian peasants is that they are almost entirely farmers but do not own the land which they work. Consider for a moment the great wisdom of American statesmen in permitting the people to own the land. This fact gives to America a citizenship higher than that of any other nation in the world. The fact that a man owns his farm gives him dignity and leads him on to be temperate, frugal, just and honorable; leads him to greater intelligence, greater virtue, greater loyalty than would otherwise exist. Other nations look with wonder upon the American people and their marvelous achievements and ask themselves why Americans are accomplishing such wonderful things, without realizing that



APPLES READY FOR BARRELING.
Photograph sent Green's Fruit Grower by Ross Sisters, Missouri.

Allus dew yewr neighbor a good turn ef yew kin. Ef yew can't don't dew a bad one.

When the office seeks the man naowadays, yew kin make up yewr mind thet it don't amaaunt tew very much.

I never envy the biggest frog in the puddle 'cuz he's allus the one picked aout by the sharpshooter.

It hez got tew be naow thet the countryman kin l'arn somethin' frun his city cousin about graftin'.

It's all right tew hitch yewr wagon tew a star, but yew wanter be sure tew give the ol' hoss plenty uv rope.

A cheery countenance is a good thing tew hev, but the perpetual smile is tew much like a tooth powder advertisement.

Nearly ev'ry boy hez occasion tew remember his fist pair uv pants, mostly becuz the backides uv 'em wuz so thoroughly dusted.

In some cases it would look ez tho' it wuz true, thet the pusson who buys an autermobile hez lost his hoss sense.

It's all right in a way tew give people what they want, but the most on 'em will remember yew longer ef yew give 'em somethin' they don't want.

They's some excuse fur an ol' hoss cuttin' up when he's turned aout tew grass. They's also some excuse fur a pusson who envies thet same ol' hoss.

Yew can't eat yewr cake an' hev it tew, an' the longer yew keep it the wuss it becomes, so what's a feller t' dew in sech a case?

Some one hez said yew might ez well be aout uv the world ez aout uv style. My idee is thet anybuddy who is right in style is about ez fur aout uv the world ez they kin be an' still be in it.

the ownership of the land by the tillers of the land has much to do with the marvelous achievements of the American people.

Compare for a moment Jones who leases his farm, and Brown who owns his farm, these two men being neighbors. Jones being assured that he never will own his farm, and that he may not remain upon it more than a year or two, has no interest in keeping up the fertility of the land, no interest in caring for the buildings, beautifying the grounds or in planting fruits or shade trees, therefore this leased farm is continually losing fertility, and the man who leases it is liable ever to be a poor farmer, retrograding rather than progressing.

On the other hand we have neighbor Brown who owns his land and feels assured that he will remain upon the farm as long as he lives and that at death it will be owned by his children. This man feels an interest in keeping up the fertility of his acres, of painting his buildings, and protecting them with water tight roofs and stable foundations. He is also interested in making his own grounds attractive by planting shade trees. He also plants orchards, vineyards and berry fields. He is usually a member of the nearby church, very likely is a trustee of the school and is a man interested in good roads and other enterprises that add to the value of his farm house.

Can you not see that the man who leases his farm can never have the same amount of opportunities for advancement as the man who owns his farm?—G. B.

"Well, you seem to me a rather small boy to be earning \$5 a week," remarked his employer.

"I suppose I do. I know I'm small for my age," the boy explained, "but to tell you the truth, since I've been here I haven't had time to grow."

Oil Cure for Cancer.

Dr. D. M. Bye's Combination Oil Cure is a recognized Cure for Cancer and Tumor. Beware of Imitators. Write today to the Originator for his free books. Dr. Bye, 316 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Bright's Disease and Diabetes Cured

Under the auspices of the Cincinnati Evening Post Five Test Cases Were Selected and Treated Publicly by Dr. Irvine K. Mott Free of Charge.

Irvine K. Mott, M. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, well and favorably known in that city as a learned physician—a graduate of the Cincinnati Puile Medical College, and of the London, (Eng.) Hospital, has discovered a remedy to successfully treat Bright's Disease, Diabetes and other kidney troubles, either in their first, intermediate or last stages. Dr. Mott says: "My method arrests the disease, even though it has destroyed most of the kidneys, and preserves intact that portion not yet destroyed. The medicines I use neutralize the poisons that form a toxine that destroy the cells in the tubes in the kidneys."

The Evening Post, one of the leading daily papers of Cincinnati, Ohio, hearing of Dr. Mott's success, asked if he would be willing to give a public test to demonstrate his faith in his treatment, and prove its merits by treating five persons suffering from Bright's Disease and Diabetes, free of charge, the Post to select the cases. Dr. Mott accepted the conditions, and twelve persons were selected. After a most critical chemical analysis and microscopic examination had been made, five out of the twelve were decided upon. These cases were placed under Dr. Mott's care and reports published each week in the Post. In three months all were discharged by Dr. Mott as cured. The persons treated regained their normal weight, strength and appetite and were able to resume their usual work. Anyone desiring to read the details of this public test can obtain copies by sending to Dr. Mott for them.

This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world, and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have taken his treatment and been cured, as treatment can be administered effectively by mail.

The Doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes or any kidney trouble whatever, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the Doctor has prepared about kidney troubles and describing his new method of treatment, will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M. D., 319 Mitchell Bldg., Cincinnati, O. Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Kokomo Woman Gives Fortune

To Help Women Who Suffer.

In the past few years Mrs. Cora B. Miller has spent \$125,000.00 in giving medical treatment to afflicted women.

Sometime ago we announced in the columns of this paper that she would send free treatment to every woman who suffered from female diseases or piles.

More than a million women have accepted this generous offer, and as Mrs. Miller is still receiving requests from thousands of women from all parts of the world, who have not yet used the remedy, she has decided to continue the offer for a while longer, at least.

This is the simple, mild and harmless preparation that has cured so many women in the privacy of their own homes after doctors and other remedies failed.

It is especially prepared for the speedy and permanent cure of leucorrhea or whitish discharges, ulceration, displacements or falling of the womb, profuse, scanty or painful periods, uterine or ovarian tumors or growths; also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness and piles from any cause, or no matter of how long standing.

Every woman sufferer, unable to find relief, who will write Mrs. Miller now, without delay, will receive by mail free of charge, a 50 cent box of this simple home remedy, also a book with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer and how they can easily cure themselves at home without the aid of a physician.

Don't suffer another day, but write at once to Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box 9586, Kokomo, Indiana.

KANSAS ANTI-LIQUOR SOCIETY FREE RECIPE TO CURE Liquor and Tobacco

We are distributing free to all who write and inclose a stamp, a prescription for the cure of the liquor habit. It can be given secretly in coffee or food. Also a recipe for the cure of the tobacco habit, that can be given secretly. Either prescription can be filled by any druggist. The only request we make is that you do not sell the recipes, but give free copies to your friends.

Kansas Anti-Liquor Society, Room 649 Gray Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LEARN HOW TO Judge Investments

My book "How To Judge Investments" tells how you may safely start on the road to wealth. It tells you about everything you should know before making any kind of an investment. A financial critic says of this book, "It is the best guide to successful investing I ever read." The regular price is \$1.00, but to introduce my magazine, the "INVESTOR'S REVIEW," I will send the book postpaid on receipt of a two-cent stamp and in addition will send you the Review for three months free. Address Editor, INVESTOR'S REVIEW, 1471 Gaff Building., Chicago, Ill.

2941 Hidden Name, Philadelphia, Ill. Prices, 10c. and all other kinds of GAMES and Premium Articles. Sample Album of 1000 Pictures and 1000 Postcards. All for a Small Sum. SEND CARD COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Genasco Ready Roofing

The only roofing water-proofed entirely with natural asphalt—Trinidad Lake Asphalt—the greatest weather-resister known.

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DESTROY SAN JOSE SCALE

before it destroys your trees. The one absolutely sure way to eradicate this pest entirely is by using SALIMENE—the best, most concentrated spray on the market. The original

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is the result of 11 years "At it" and "Know how." It is a Lime, Salt, Sulphur, and Caustic Potash solution. Recognized by all experimental stations as the best insecticide for thoroughly eradicating scale. 1 gallon mixed with cold water makes 20 gallons of the standard solution. Write to-day for free circular with prices.

Monmouth Chemical Works
DEPT. G
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FROM SNOW TO SOUTHERN SUNSHINE

To fertile lands in a matchless climate, where work may be carried on throughout the entire year, where pleasure and profit are derived from a location blessed by Nature with ideal conditions so necessary to the success of the farmer and grower.

ARE YOU BATTLING AGAINST THE ELEMENTS OF A FROZEN NORTH?

The stock of farmers in our territory are still grazing on the hillsides.

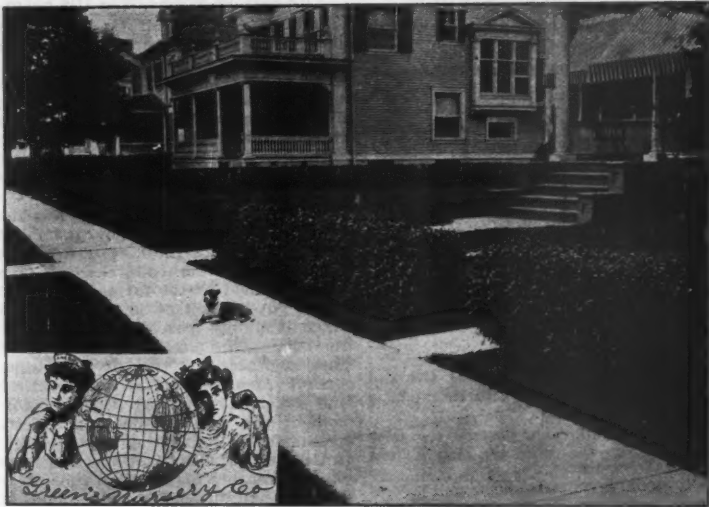
The fruit and vegetable growers in the famous Manatee section are now gathering and shipping their products to Northern markets, receiving the highest prices for same due to the season.

Why not make a New Year's Resolution to give up the struggle for existence in your snow-bound location and come where climatic conditions make life a pleasure the year 'round, where lands are equally as productive, prices as good if not better for your crops, and no long winters of ice and snow to contend with?

Let us show you how easily it can be done. Don't sacrifice your life any longer—others are now comfortably located with us and reaping the rewards of their move, who last year were shut in by the sleet and snow of the rigorous North.

Our illustrated literature will help you and give you an idea of the excellent opportunities and conditions existing in the Six Southern States traversed by our line of road. This will be sent free upon request, together with the "Seaboard Magazine," which is prepared especially for the benefit of parties contemplating a change of location. A postal is all that is necessary.

J. W. WHITE, General Industrial Agent,
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY,
"Dept. K." Portsmouth, Virginia.



CALIFORNIA PRIVET FOR HEDGING.

Wall hedges have never been popular for farm fences in this country as they are in many parts of Europe. They are desirable and highly ornamental about the home grounds in city, village and on the farm. Notice in the above photo engraving the hedge dividing one city lot from another and the hedge row dividing the street from the private lot. Something is desirable to mark the line between one building lot and another, and to give privacy to the grounds in front of a private residence. Fences have long since been discarded, and wisely, for they cannot be made attractive and are usually an eye-sore. At present the two most popular hedges are California Privet and Evergreens. There are probably more hedges of California Privet planted each year than of any other kind. Privet holds its foliage green throughout nearly all the winter as well as in the summer, and yet it is not called an evergreen. Privet is easily kept within bounds. Where protection is desired from winds there is nothing better than the Norway Spruce as a hedge. Many are in favor of the Cedar or Arbor Vitae Hedge. This grows less rapidly than the Norway Spruce.

Consolation.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by John Calvin Rose.

When mem'ry, magic mem'ry, brings to me

Some thoughts of dear old by-gone days,
And seeks to haunt me with a melody
Of some deluded hope, lost in the maze
Of years now sped into infinity;

Or shows me all the former sad affairs
That 't has been my sad lot sometimes to see,

My soul unto a present joy repairs,
And bids all memory's sadder thoughts to flee;

I think of one true love that never wears,
And this sweet thought,—so sweet,—shall ever be

A sail to guide my bark o'er life's rough sea;

When adverse thoughts arise or things look blue,
I whisper to myself "Estella's love is true."

Early Fruit Growing Near Rochester, New York.

Death of A. M. Purdy, the Veteran New York State Nurseryman.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

On Saturday night, January 4th, Alexander M. Purdy died at Marion, Indiana, aged 70 years.

Mr. Purdy's death demands more than an ordinary notice. He was the pioneer nurseryman of his class. He began his career as a fruit grower and nurseryman in Indiana, and continued it near Palmyra, N. Y., for over twenty-five years. I call him a pioneer nurseryman, for the reason that he was the first notable example of that class of nurserymen who have dealt directly with the planter, and who employed no nursery agents to sell his products. Ninety per cent. of all the trees, plants and vines sold in this country are, and have been for many years, sold through agents. Mr. Purdy's method was entirely different. He advertised his plants and trees through agricultural and horticultural papers, and issued catalogues in large numbers, and in this way built up a large and profitable business. But as this way of conducting nursery business conflicted with the old method of selling through agents, Mr. Purdy found opposition hot on every side among nurserymen of the older method. Mr. Purdy was hotly pursued by his rivals in everything he undertook. These rivals proclaimed him a fraud, imposter, trickster. I have not believed these stories which have been widely circulated about Mr. Purdy. In my dealings with him I have found him an honorable man. It is my opinion that the rivalries of business have caused many untruthful stories to be circulated about Mr. Purdy, and his business methods.

By Mr. Purdy's method, which has of late years been followed by many other nurserymen, he was able to sell his plants, trees and vines at much lower prices than agents could possibly sell them for and deliver. When the nursery agents, representing the older houses, found Mr. Purdy's catalogues on their visits in efforts to make sales, they were disconcerted by the low prices offered therein, and knew scarcely what to say, other than to claim, and often unjustly in my opinion, that Mr. Purdy was not doing a legitimate business.

I shall ever have a kind regard for Mr. Purdy, owing to the fact that he was the one who encouraged me to begin fruit growing at Green's fruit farm, 12 miles out of Rochester, N. Y., 30 years ago. When I moved on to that fruit farm, I assumed, like many others, that the farm was located too far from the city of Rochester for the successful growing of small fruits. I had no idea that large quantities of berries could be sold among the farmers and villagers within a radius of 12 to 20 miles of my farm. I supposed that the fruit grown there would have to be marketed at the city of Rochester, 12 miles away, and I knew that most fruit farms about Rochester were located nearer to the city than mine. Mr. Purdy corrected the false impression which I had entertained. He said that his fruit farm was located 25 miles from Rochester, that he marketed none of his fruit at Rochester, but that he found ready sale for them among the farmers and villagers in his own immediate vicinity.

This was welcome news to me, but I grasped the opportunity eagerly and accomplished what Mr. Purdy had said. My first purchases of strawberry, raspberry and blackberry plants were made of Mr. Purdy. While Mr. Purdy's rivals claimed that he had sent out trees, plants and vines not true to name, I gladly testify that my purchases of him were true to name and carefully packed and delivered, enabling me to secure success in transplanting.

Many years ago Mr. Purdy established a horticultural monthly known as Purdy's Fruit Recorder. This was a notable event in these early days, and the Fruit Recorder was widely circulated over this country, creating new interest in fruit growing wherever it was read. The name Fruit Recorder became so firmly fixed in the minds of the public that even to-day Green's Fruit Grower is often called by correspondents Green's Fruit Recorder.

Mr. Purdy was enterprising and liberal with his money. If anything he was too enterprising. I have been told that he gave more money to his Quaker church than his income would warrant. I never considered him a good business man. Although he built up a large business and had a profitable circulation for his Fruit Recorder, both lines of business fell into decline. The Fruit Recorder was discontinued years ago, as was Mr. Purdy's plant and nursery business.

Mr. Purdy was a bright and interesting man, and a ready speaker upon the horticultural platform. In old times he was well-known as a platform speaker at horticultural meetings. He could express himself fluently, and always had something of interest to say.

Mr. Purdy's name will ever be associated with the early history of the nursery business in this country.

Annual Apple Crops.—From some government investigations of apples now in progress it appears that it may be possible to produce annual crops on varieties of apples which are accustomed to bear only on alternate years.

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER.

CANCEROL has proved its merits in the treatment of cancer. It is not in an experimental stage. Records of undisputed cures of cancer in nearly every part of the body are contained in Dr. Leach's new 100-page book. This book also tells the cause of cancer and instructs in the care of the patient; tells what to do in case of bleeding, pain, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the treatment of any case. A copy of this valuable book free to those interested. Address, DR. L. T. LEACH, Box 93, Indianapolis, Indiana.

NORTHROP, KING & CO. STERLING SEEDS

Up in the Northwest is a firm, now 24 years in business, which sells good seeds. The Minneapolis Daily Times, Jan. 12, 1905, said editorially:
"It's not too much to say that through the new and improved varieties of seeds introduced by Northrup, King & Co. during the past twenty-one years, millions of dollars have been added to the permanent value of Northwestern farm lands. Of such firms as Northrup, King & Co. it may truly be said, 'They deserve well of the state.'"
(What's how we stand at home.)

Our Minnesota Grown Grass, Field & Clover Seeds

produce larger crops than seed from any other source. Our Sterling Brands represent the highest quality and purest seed obtainable anywhere—at any price. Samples on application. Large magnifying glass to determine quality, free to purchasers. See catalog, page 111.

Vegetable & Flower Seeds

We send free to buyers of \$1.00 worth of seeds from our catalog an extra dollar's worth of the varieties we consider to be the best of their class. See catalog, page 1.

The Marvelous Perfume Plant

This is one of the most wonderful plants earth holds for our delight. It opens in the evening and exhales a delicious and far carrying fragrance—perfuming the whole garden. Easily grown in any climate and on any soil. For 10 cents we will mail a full size packet of seed of the perfume plant and

Our 1908 Catalog

A seed catalog is a picture of the firm issuing it. Ours is faithful, informing and straightforward. That's the kind of business we conduct. Write today and tell us your seed needs—we can supply them. Send for catalog anyway; it's free. TRADE MARK

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PERFECT POTATO PLANTING

Every farmer knows the importance of proper potato planting. Here's a machine that does it perfectly. Has none of the faults common with common planters. Opens the furrow perfectly, drops the seed correctly, covers it uniformly, and best of all never bruises or punctures the seed. Send a postal for our 1908 Free Book.

IRON AGE

SAVE HIRED HELP
(Improved Robins)
Potato Planter
No Wastes
No Doubles
No Troubles
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Hardy Evergreens \$4.00 and up per 1,000. 50 wonderful bargain lots for 1908, quality the highest, prices the lowest of all, \$1.50 to \$10.00 per 100. Propagated by the best methods, not wild, but NURSERY GROWN AND GUARANTEED. Also full line Fruit, Forest, Shade, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Get my Free Catalog and Bargain Sheet. Don't buy till you've seen it. A beautiful Red Cedar Tree free with every order.
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Our New 1908 Money Saving Catalogue shows 140 styles of vehicles, from \$37.50 up, and 60 styles of harness; shipped direct from our factory. All agents' and middlemen's profits cut out, saving you a third to a half. FREE. Write for it. Address: T. S. BUGBY & CO., 422-424 E. 5th St., Cincinnati, O. Every vehicle we build sold on 30 days Free trial. 3 years guarantee.

Paper three rooms at the cost of one

We sell wall-paper to you at wholesale price, and tell you how to hang it as well as a paper-hanger. You save in two ways—in all, enough to paper three rooms at the cost of one. Our splendid assortment gives you choice of the latest and prettiest patterns. Free book of samples and instructions sent on request. Write today.

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FASHION BOOK FREE!

I want to send you my handsome new book showing hundreds of latest styles with illustrated lessons on cutting and dressmaking. I will agree to sell you all the patterns you want for five cents each. They are the same patterns you have always paid 10c & 15c for at the stores, made by the same people, and correct in every detail.

HOW I DO IT. I publish the FARMER'S CALL, a weekly paper for every member of the family. The children's letters each week are an especially interesting feature; and the Woman's Department is unusually strong and instructive. Among its special features for women folks, is its fashions in which I show the 5c patterns. Let me help you to save money.

MY SPECIAL OFFER

Send me 25c and I will send you the Farmer's Call every week (over 1000 pages) for one year and will send my big Fashion Book to you free. I also agree to sell you any pattern you want thereafter for 5c. I can sell them for 5c because I buy them by the thousand and don't make any profit. I don't want the profit. I want your subscription to the FARMER'S CALL. You will save many times the cost of my offer in a year. WRITE TO-DAY! JOHN M. STAHL, Dept. 50 QUINCY, ILL.



Good Old Dad.

Sometimes when I come in at night
And take my shoes off at the stair,
I hear my pop turn on the light
And the holler: "William are you there?"
And then he says: "You go to bed—
I knew that stealthy step was you,"
And I asked how and then he said:
"Cause that's the way I used to do."

Sometimes before the circus comes,
When I'm as willing as can be
To do my chores, and all my chums
They all take turns at helping me,
My pop he pats 'em on the head
And says: "You like a circus, too?"
When I asked how he knew, he said:
"Cause that's the way I used to do."
—New York "Times."

Search the World for New Apples.

The horticulturists in attendance at the Graduate School of Agriculture in Urbana, formulated the following statement:

The apple is the most important fruit grown in this country, and is destined to become more and more so in the development of our horticultural industries. Beyond doubt it is possible to extend its cultivation into districts where it has not yet become established, by discovering or developing new varieties adapted to these districts. It is also feasible to breed better varieties for the districts where apple growing is already established.

In order to make most rapid and efficient progress in this direction, the world should be searched for the best materials to use in this work. It is necessary to learn (1) in what regions of the world the business of growing apples is of any considerable importance; (2) the climatic and soil conditions of these several regions and the chief commercial varieties there grown; and (3) what races or strains of *Pyrus malus* and other species of apples show sufficient resistance to cold, heat, drought, or disease, to make them useful in breeding varieties which may extend apple growing in America both north and south of its present limits. For this information not only Europe and Asia, but Australia and South America should be searched.

Since the collecting of such information and the importing of such material for the work of breeding apples at our experiment stations may best be done through co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture, the horticulturists in attendance at the Graduate School of Agriculture at the University of Illinois, unanimously request that this matter be presented to the honorable secretary of agriculture and that he be urged to undertake this research and importation to advance the interests of American horticulture.

This matter was presented to Secretary Wilson by a committee representing the horticulturists above referred to. The proposition was received with favor by Secretary Wilson who called attention to the work along this line which has already been done by the Department of Agriculture and stated that he would endeavor to secure any material of the kind mentioned which could be found.

More amusing still is a blunder innocently committed by Defoe who makes Robinson Crusoe fill his pockets with biscuits while in a state of nudity! Shakespeare made ships cast anchor by some seaport of Bohemia. "Ouida," in "Signa," equipped a violin with keys. Rider Haggard, in "King Solomon's Mines," described an eclipse of the new moon—a slip over which he himself must have had a hearty laugh before now. Even Kipling has been caught napping, for with all his extensive knowledge of military life, he has written about white recruits at squad drill in India, where are none but trained men, and in another of his books he decorates a corporal with a sash, forgetting that this is a distinction to which no non-commissioned officer below the rank of sergeant is entitled. To quote a better known instance, Mr. Hall Caine, to the amazement of doctors and nurses, placed the scene of a hospital dance in an operating theater. It has been said that he might just as well have spoken of a football match in a sentry box.

Chinese history dates back to 2,637 B. C., when the people were made up into clans or tribes and were ruled by a sovereign who was chosen by his subjects as the one most worthy to rule. This was followed by the feudal system, which continued for nearly twenty centuries and was similar to the feudal system in Europe in mediaeval times.—St. Louis "Globe-Democrat."

"I hold," said the bricklayer, 'that if you are terribly in love the way to cure yourself is to run away.'

"The plumber shook his head and sneered.

"That will cure you," he said, 'provided you run away with the girl.'—Washington "Star."

The Tilling of Orchard Lands.

Clean and thorough cultivation is the rule with the majority of the best fruit growers; and judging from the success that has resulted, there would seem to be no reason for any change in the system. Cultivation accomplishes many things in that it improves the physical condition of the land by fining the soil and so producing a greater feeding surface for the roots, by increasing the depth of the soil, by warming and drying the soil, and by reducing extremes of temperature. It may also save moisture by increasing the water holding capacity and by checking evaporation. Tillage also promotes the chemical activities of the soil in many ways. It is therefore apparent that some system of orchard tillage is particularly useful in the dry regions.

Some means should be taken to restore the large amount of fertility that is used in producing our large crops of fruit. In any event, irrigation should not be expected to take the place of cultivation. In some of the heavier soils, particularly when rather large amounts of alkali are present, it becomes nearly impossible to cultivate the land after one or two irrigations have been given.

We believe, however, that we are about to come to a point where we will be ready to change the entire system of cultivation and adopt one which will include the plowing under of green manure at stated intervals. This does not mean the seeding down of the orchard, but the growing of some crop which may be plowed under every year, or every other year, which experiments must determine.—B. O. Aylesworth, Colorado.

Repairing Girdled Trees.

Orchard trees are often girdled in winter by mice and rabbits. When the part girdled is small, cover with grafting wax before the exposed wood dries out. This usually will save the tree.

In cases where the girdle is entire and the cambium or green layer beneath the bark completely severed, the latter will have to be connected by bridge-grafting. Cut a number of scions, long enough to bridge the girdled space and bevel the ends. Insert them around the tree, spanning the injury, with the cut ends in contact with the cambium above and below. Cover with wax all cut surfaces that are exposed. Badly girdled trees usually die. It is well, therefore, to use judgment before attempting a remedy.

Bosc Pear.

There is one variety of the pear that from a commercial viewpoint far exceeds all others in my experience, says "Country Gentleman." That variety is the Beurre Bosc, which sells most readily at the highest prices and is a good yielder. It is the pear demanded for fancy eating and is sold universally at all first-class fruit stores. Very rarely does it sell as low as one dollar per bushel, while this season it has brought from two to five dollars in Boston and vicinity. Being an annual bearer, the Bosc pear will average a much larger annual return per acre than the Baldwin apple.

One reason why I like Green's Fruit Grower is because it is filled with short or moderately short articles which are remarkably suggestive. The aim of every teacher is to teach through suggestion. No one can remember all he reads or all he is taught, but he can remember suggestions.—J. F. Coleridge, O.

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OUR TERMS are the most liberal ever made. You can pay after you receive the range. You can take it into your home, use it 30 days. If you don't like it exactly as represented, the biggest bargain you ever saw, equal to stores retailed for double our price, return it to us. We will pay freight both ways.

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POPULAR SHEET MUSIC 12c. PER COPY. Arrah Wannah—Blue Bell—Bullfrog and Coon—Cheyenne—Happy Helme—Iola—Laughing Water—Starlight—Would You Care—Waiting at the Church—Cavellaria Rusticanna: Fifth Nocturne—Flatterer—Flower Song—Fra Diavolo—Il Trovatore—Spring Song. Send 2c. postage for FREE CATALOG. American Music Co., 66-89 Leonard Street, New York, N. Y.



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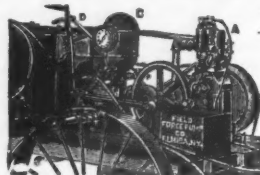
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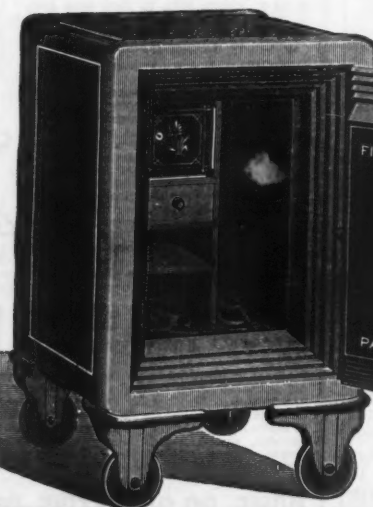
That in your home all your money, deeds, mortgages, receipts, notes, jewelry, silverware, gifts, accounts—all your personal and most precious belongings that could never be replaced—are at the mercy of fire, sneak thieves and robbers, unless you have a Safe? That you can get this Bessemer steel safe on easy terms, and free trial.

Statistics show that millions of dollars in money, and more millions of precious belongings, including gifts and heirlooms, have been destroyed by fire and stolen by thieves because there was no safe in the house. This safe costs you only a small monthly payment—that's all (or pay cash if you like.) Our "credit to all" plan will put a safe in your home, and you will never miss the small amounts paid. Here is the grandest opportunity you will ever have to secure an absolute necessity in your house—a good genuine, Bessemer steel, fire-proof safe. Do not fail to write for our extraordinary plan. It will cost you but a penny to know all about it—write now.

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29 INCHES HIGH



SIZE This safe is especially adapted for the home and stands 29 inches high, or about the height of a dining room table. It is eighteen inches wide and twenty inches deep. Just the size for the home or small business. It has metal cash tray 5x5x5 inches with duplicate flat keys, drawer and two pigeon holes and book space 15x5x10 inches. Inside cabinet work is of hard wood, finished beautifully and carpet on the floor. The steel in the safe is genuine Bessemer steel, combination lock, and nickel trimmings. It is a beauty. Strictly high grade and fire-proof. Your name will be put on the safe in gold lettering. It is a bargain.

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most warming closet ap
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\$17.50; large, square oven,
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It's the most original seed catalog published, and is gladly mailed to intending purchasers free; or remit 10c and get lots of remarkable farm seed samples, worth a little farm to get a start with.

John A. Salzer Seed Co.
La Crosse, Wis.

Burning Coal Ashes.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: We have discovered that either hard or soft coal ashes are a consumable product. All that is necessary is to thoroughly moisten the ashes, and throw them back into the furnace, on a good bed of coals, and they will burn with a more intense heat than the original coal whence they came, but they will not burn so long. Four or five scuttles of ashes will burn down to one scuttle of clinkers. We have not a spoonful of ashes from burning any amount of coal. We have left clinkers only, and not much of them. Try it. Don't be afraid of making the ashes too wet. The water in combination with the ashes develops carbonated hydrogen, burning with an intensely hot blue blaze, and finally becoming incandescent. At each successive drawing of ashes pick out all clinkers, unless very small, and put ashes back into furnace. You need not sift the ashes, and inasmuch as you are going to use them for fuel you need not be afraid to "shake down" from an economical view.—E. P. Maslin, Ind.

Fruit Notes.

Often during winter, especially the latter part of it, the snow gets drifted in places about apple trees. Sometimes young trees are crushed down or destroyed by these settling drifts. Keeping the snow tread down around the trees will save them if done in time. The outside snow will settle and melt away first, leaving the trees surrounded by a narrow circle of hard snow, which is a protection to them.

Apples are given credit of preserving her to the wonderful age of 106 years by Mrs. Anna S. Hulsizer, who celebrated that milestone in life recently. She boasts of the marvelous properties of apples and all kinds of fruits, but especially apples, and Mrs. Hulsizer is not a vegetarian or a faddist of any sort. In New Jersey she married and gave birth to eight children, all of whom, save the youngest, having died some years ago.

The strawberry plant grows every day in the winter that the ground is not frozen. If an occasional plant should heave, by alternate freezing and thawing, the planter may correct this difficulty by going over the field and treading on plants before the roots dry out and after it becomes dry enough to use the hoe, put a little dirt upon the root and save at least 95 per cent. of his plants. This method is suited to all of our southland and also to the north, if plants are protected by a mulch of straw or old hay.

Fructing is an exhaustive process to the tree. The biennial fruiting habit of the apple is largely due to the fact that to produce a heavy crop requires all the tree's energy, and it has not strength enough while maturing a fruit crop to form fruit buds for the following season. The entire summer is required to make a fruit bud. Hardly have the petals fallen from the cherry and plum trees before the making of the buds for the following year begins; hence, the great importance of keeping the trees always in vigorous condition.

Eastern apple dealers are finding it a difficult matter to get enough apples to supply the demand. Agents have been sent all over the country where there is or was any prospect of getting apples and growers have been realizing good prices. Apples are becoming a more important crop every year and it is becoming more and more necessary for growers to pay the closest attention to every detail of the business as the present season has clearly demonstrated. It pays to master the business so there will be no "off years."

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Buy your piano of us direct and get the wholesale price yourself instead of paying the dealer's and the salesman's profits, and you can have a standard piano such as you want for your home, and at the same time, save from the price you expected to pay for a good piano, not less than \$155 for a course of music lessons. Write us today and learn how to get a good piano—better, maybe, than you thought you could afford—and a fine musical education for the price you would have to pay your dealer for the piano alone, or, if you now have a cheap piano, learn how you can exchange it for a genuine "Wing Piano." Tear off the coupon on this page and mail it to us at once. Our Book of Complete Information about Pianos will make you a better judge and more competent to examine pianos, no matter where you buy.

WING & SON
404-507 West 18th St.
NEW YORK

Roses are blooming in the Heart of Texas

Roses bloom at Christmas time in the Heart of Texas; the air is balmy and the sun is delightfully warm. The people who live in that favored country know nothing of the long, cold winters of the north. The climate is favorable, not only to the people, but also to the crops. The long growing season enables the farmer in the

Trinity and Brazos Valley

"The Heart of Texas,"

to grow two crops a year and make large profits from his land. Land in this rich country can be bought at from \$5 to \$40 an acre, according to location and character of soil. The black waxy land is famous for its large yields of corn, wheat and cotton. The lighter, sandy soils are such as grow crops of early fruits and vegetables, the huge profits from which have made Texas growers wealthy.

The opportunity is open to you now to buy a farm in this favored country at prices away below what the land is really worth. People realize this and new settlers who have tired of the long winters and the high-priced land of the north are coming into the Trinity and Brazos Valley, "The Heart of Texas," by thousands. Are you not also tired of northern discomforts and small profits? Are you not ready to take up life in a land that is blessed with rich soil and an ideal climate, and populated by whole-souled, hospitable people?

The Trinity and Brazos Valley, The Heart of Texas, has ample railroad facilities, the Trinity & Brazos Valley Railway running through its very center from Dallas and Fort Worth to Houston and Galveston. It also has telegraph and telephone lines, rural free delivery, schools and churches of all denominations. Investigate this opportunity before it is too late.

Let me send you some interesting literature about the Trinity and Brazos Valley to read these long evenings. Our book about Texas is full of photographs and reliable information—the very information a man thinking of settling in the Heart of Texas ought to have. I'll send it to you absolutely free if you want it.

The Rock Island-Frisco Lines have no lands for sale and are only interested in getting good, energetic settlers for the fertile unoccupied lands along their lines. To such men every help possible is freely given. Write today and let us help you find a better location.

I have chosen several specific sections, where conditions are especially favorable for new settlers, and am advertising their advantages. If you would prefer some other section than the Trinity and Brazos Valley, look for my advertisements in other issues of this paper, or write me for specific literature about the section you are most interested in.

Rock Island **FRISCO**

JOHN SEBASTIAN, Passenger Traffic Manager Rock Island-Frisco Lines,
1200 La Salle Station, Chicago, or 1200 Frisco Bldg., St. Louis

Farm and Garden Labor Savers.

The daily work of farmers, truckers and market gardeners isn't as hard as it used to be. The labor has been lessened and at the same time results have been increased. A man can get more bushels of grain or truck from an acre of ground to-day than he could a few years ago and he doesn't have to work so hard to do it. The adoption of up-to-date methods, in which the Federal government with its experimental stations is aiding him, and the use of up-to-date tools, which the agricultural implement makers have put on the market, combine to take away the greater part of the drudgery that was formerly a necessary part of agricultural effect. These implements not only lighten and lessen farm work, but they save seed, time and money. If you will drop a postal to S. L. Allen & Co., Box 1107 G. Philadelphia, they will be pleased to send you a handsome catalogue describing them. The book is generously illustrated with photographic scenes showing modern methods of farming and gardening.

The average hog at the time when killed on most farms weighs around two hundred pounds. For curing the hams and bacon of such an animal about 1 1/2 gallons of salt will be needed. Add a tablespoonful of powdered saltpetre to the salt and heat the mixture in an iron kettle. Then spread it over the salting block and lay the meat upon it. Then cover the meat with the rest of the hot salt and let it remain a week or ten days. Then scrape off the salt, turn the meat over and salt again with the same mixture. After another period of eight days the meat may be smoked, placing it in muslin sacks and using a smoke of hickory wood or other suitable fuel.

I consider Green's Fruit Grower the best of all the rural publications. I have been a subscriber for many years. I have noticed that there has been a continual improvement in the helpful articles which it contains and in the number of the articles.—C. B. Miller, Ill.

You Can Have the Celebrated WING PIANO

—the piano that fine musicians praise so highly,—that everybody says has such a pure, rich, mellow tone—the piano that stamps your home as being well furnished and your musical taste as being discriminating—you can have one of these beautiful, rich pianos by buying on our "One Cost" selling system, at from \$135 to \$200 less than you would pay a dealer for the same quality. And if you wish, you can have your piano now and pay for it on easy instalments.

Do not buy a piano until you have learned our "One Cost" system of saving you the dealer's and salesman's commissions. You will be surprised how reasonably you can buy a good piano—a genuine Wing—when you get rid of all the Middleman's profits. Do not examine any pianos until you have read our book "Complete Information about Pianos," because this book tells you how to judge a piano—its tone—its action—its workmanship—its finish. It is the most comprehensive guide to a satisfactory piano purchase ever published. Tear off the coupon and mail it to us now.

SAYS THE PRESIDENT OF HUMBOLDT COLLEGE
(Low a):—"The Wing Piano is a thing of beauty and a joy to the eye. It is a masterpiece of art and science, and its tone is unequalled by any other piano that we have tried. The action is perfect and the appearance is magnificent."—J. P. Peterson.

Thinking of Buying a Piano? Would you buy one if you found that you could get a celebrated Wing—what you thought you would have to pay for such a make? Would you buy a good piano—a Wing—in place of your present one that you may have bought simply because you thought then you could not afford one like the Wing—if you found you could exchange direct with us on our "One Cost" system, at terms astonishing to you? Would you buy a piano if you found you could get a standard one—a Wing—with all the qualities that a Wing stands for, and all the pride of ownership that a Wing piano gives you? If you found you could get such a piano and a fine musical education for yourself, or for your child, at the same price your dealer would ask you for an equal quality of piano of selling, and we will tell you all about the great Wing Piano and how we save you enough money to get a fine musical education. Tear off the coupon and mail it now.

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A beautiful colored plate of our **New Eaton Red Raspberry** and our strawberry catalog of valuable information about varieties with instructions for beginners. Free to all. **THE FLANBURGH & POTTEN CO., Leslie, Michigan.**

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Do you want the best northern grown Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, etc.? We have them true to name, every variety that is profitable to grow. **EATON Red Raspberry** is a gold mine, and we have many other new things fully described in our catalogue, which is free. Send for it to-day.

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Cutaway Tools for Large Hay Crops

CLARK'S Reversible Bush and Hog Plow.

Cuts a track 5 feet wide, one foot deep. Will plow a new cut forest. His double action Cutaway Harrow keeps land true, moves 1,500 tons of earth, cuts 30 acres a day.

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Jointed pole takes all weight off horses and keeps their heels away from the disks.

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Cutaway Harrow Co., 19 Main St., Hingham, Conn.

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READ MY FREE OFFER

My Mission is to make sick women well, and I want to send you, your daughter, your sister, your mother, or any ailing friend a full fifty-cent box of Balm of Figs absolutely free. It is a remedy for women's ailments, and I want to tell you all about it—just how to cure yourself right at home without the aid of a doctor—and the best of it is that it will not in the least interfere with your work or occupation. Balm of Figs is just the remedy to make sick women well and weak women strong, and I can prove it—let me prove it to you—I will gladly do it, for I have never heard of anything that does so quickly and surely cure women's ailments. No internal dosing necessary—it is a local treatment, yet it has to its credit some of the most extraordinary cures on record. Therefore, I want to place it in the hands of every woman suffering with any form of Leucorrhoea, Painful Periods, Ulceration, Inflammation, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Ovarian or Uterine Tumors or Growths, or any of the weaknesses so common to women.

This fifty-cent box of Balm of Figs will not cost you one cent

I will send it to you absolutely free, to prove to you its splendid qualities, and then if you wish to continue further, it will cost you only a few cents a week. I do not believe there is another remedy equal to Balm of Figs and I am willing to prove my faith by sending out these fifty-cent boxes free. So, my reader, irrespective of your past experience, write to me at once—today—and I will send you the treatment entirely free by return mail, and if you so desire, undoubtedly I can refer you to some one near you who can personally testify to the great and lasting cures that have resulted from the use of Balm of Figs. But after all, the very best test of anything is a personal trial of it, and I know a fifty-cent box of Balm of Figs will convince you of its merit. Nothing is so convincing as the actual test of the article itself. Will you give Balm of Figs this test? Write to me today, and remember I will gladly send you a fifty-cent box of Balm of Figs for the asking. Address **MRS. HARRIET M. RICHARDS, Box 2222 Joliet, Illinois.**

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TRIAL TREATMENT OF CONCORD INHALATION (California's marvelous discovery) sent to any one afflicted with Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, or any nose, throat or lung trouble, to prove that a cure can positively be made at home, without change of climate, loss of time or stomach distress.

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Inhaled through mouth or nose, the heated, medicated vapor arising from burning pastilles penetrates to every nook and corner of the air passages and lungs, disinfects and rebuilds ulcerated tissues, loosens and raises mucus, destroys and ejects poison germs, heals lung cavities, affected nasal passages and bronchial tubes, and restores health.

Write today, mentioning your disease, and we will send you free of charge, Trial Treatment, 48-page illustrated Book and information about how to get well.

CONDOR CURE CO., Dept. 192 Los Angeles, Calif.

Sample Apples FREE DELICIOUS, BLACK BEN, etc.

During the last few years we have received thousands of letters from our customers wanting to see the fruit of these superb varieties; as they have been introduced a comparatively short time, we were unable to secure enough to supply the demand. This year, however, we have a full carload and offer to send, free of charge, a specimen of each sort (as long as they last) to all customers and prospective planters who apply. Understand, we make no charge whatever for the fruit—the only expense to you will be the express charges on the small package, usually not more than 25¢ or 35¢, tho to distant points the express charges will be a little more.

To those who want more than a sample, we will furnish, as long as they last, a box (holding about a bushel), all of one variety or assorted as preferred, for \$5.00, f. o. b. Louisiana, purchaser to pay transportation.

If small sample is wanted, fill out blank below, cut out and mail to us. If a box is wanted send remittance to cover, with explicit shipping directions and we will ship promptly.

We cannot supply varieties other than those named above; we make no effort to furnish old, well-known sorts that may be found in every large market.

REQUEST FOR SAMPLE APPLES

Stark Bro's Nurseries & Orchards Co., Louisiana, Mo. DEAR SIR: I accept your offer of free samples of Fruit of such sorts of apples as you may have—Delicious, Black Ben, Stayman Winesap, and you may send them at your early convenience by express, to the address below and I will pay the express charges.

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STARK FRUIT BOOK tells all about the best varieties of all hardy fruits, gives clear, concise planting and cultural instructions, etc. It is free to all who ask for it.

STARK BROS NURSERIES & ORCHARDS CO.
Louisiana, Mo.

Fun for the Family.

Bridget—"Yis, mum, an' Oi made the chicken broth."

Mistress—"What did you do with it?"

Bridget—"Shure an' Ai fed it to the chickens, mun."—"Everyday Housekeeping."

Mrs. Tittle—"That photographer's wife always goes to some other chap's studio to have her photographs taken."

Mrs. Tattle—"Of course; she never would 'look pleasant' when her own husband was about."

When little John was nearly seven He went, by gasoline, to heaven. His mother knows he's gone up higher Because a burned child dreads the fire.

—Cecilia A. Lobeaux, in "Lippincott's."

He—I told your father I could not live without you.

She—And what did he say?

He—Oh! he offered to pay my funeral expenses.—Ally Sloper.

Mrs. Justwed (at breakfast)—What a very little egg you've got. Isn't it cute?

Mr. Justwed (after breakfast)—Cute!

My dear, I should say it was "chic"—Bismarck (S. D.) "Tribune."

Caller—Do you think the doctor is going to help you, Mr. Jones?

Jones—He may, if I can only follow orders. He told me to drink hot water thirty minutes before every meal, but I'll be blamed if it ain't hard work to drink hot water for thirty minutes.—"Harper's Weekly."

If a cat leapt out of a window, And it killed her when she lit, Would a jury decide that the animal died In a cat-a-leapt-tic-fit?

—"Judge."

Tess—"He doesn't really care for her."

Jess—"Don't you believe it."

Tess—"Well, he told me the very thought of her makes him sick."

Jess—"Yes; lovesick." — Philadelphia "Press."

"This surgeon, lecturing a class of students, said:

"I was so excited at my first operation that I made a mistake."

"A serious one, sir?" asked a student.

"Oh, no," the surgeon answered. "I only took off the wrong leg."—Washington "Star."

Softly—May I have your company at the hop, to-night, Ethel?

Ethel—Not on your electrotype.

Softly—And why not Ethel?

Ethel—Well, ma says that if you want to propose to me, that you should do it right here at home.

Softly—But I didn't want to propose.

Ethel—Well, in that case, I can't spare the time.—Toledo "Blade."

The modern trains go fast, Terrific are their paces, And sometimes all at once they stop In several different places.

—Philadelphia "Public Ledger."

A traveler, putting up at a fifth class hotel, brought the "Boots" up with his angry storming.

"Want your room changed, sir?"

What's the matter sir?"

"The room's all right," fumed the guest scorchingly. "It's the fleas I object to, that's all."

"Mrs. Blobbs!" bawled the "Boots" in an interested sort of voice, "the gent in number 8 is satisfied with his room; but he wants the fleas changed."—"Illustrated Bits."

A Home and a Living.

There are thousands and thousands of families in the big cities of America, as well as in rural districts, who would be only too glad, for the sake of health and comfort, to have homes of their own in the country, and earn their living from the soil—if they could only see their way clear to make the move. The chief drawback of most of them is lack of sufficient capital to buy land. Most men of families who work for wages have to live right up to the limit of their incomes.

The problem has been solved somewhat by the Daniel Frazier Company who are offering attractive farm property in Southern New Jersey. These farms are only 17 miles from Atlantic City, the celebrated all-year-round seaside resort, and that means a steady market for every kind of produce.

The soil and climate of this section are particularly adapted to the cultivation of early fruits, berries, vegetables and the raising of poultry and pigeons.

South Jersey farmers make splendid incomes. Their season is so much earlier

than in Pennsylvania and New York that it is possible for them to get their produce into market ahead of competitors, and thereby secure fancy figures. New laid eggs always bring premium prices in the big Atlantic City hotels.

These farm plots are close to two large manufacturing towns, with city conveniences, and the community is traversed by three trunk line railroads.

If you want more details about this write to the Daniel Frazier Company, 721 Bailey Building, Philadelphia, Pa., and ask them to send you their free illustrated book.

Big Profit From Appies in Orleans Co.

It is reported in the "Fruit Trade Journal" that the farmers in western New York who were fortunate enough to have a bearing apple orchard on their farms this year are rejoicing over the prosperity brought them from that source. As a result of this year's apple crop and the fancy prices realized for the fruit, it is estimated that more than \$3,000,000 will be brought into Orleans county (New York) alone and distributed among the farming community. Many farmers have realized enough money from this year's fruit crop to equal the valuation of the entire farms, and nearly all of them have realized enough from the drop apples, sold for evaporator purposes at from 80 cents to \$1.00 a hundred pounds, to pay for the barrels used for the first grade fruit.

I like your publication. It contains much practical information. More than many similar publications which cost much more money. Green's Fruit Grower is eminently practical and that is what most of us like.—L. D. Powlett, Pa.

The Lady—"What, 38 cents a dozen for eggs? Why, that's more than 3 cents for one egg?"

The Grocer—"Well, mum, you must remember that one egg is a whole day's work for one hen."—Cleveland "Leader."

"He's a very prominent member of our yacht club."

"Indeed! What is his official capacity?"

"Four gallons."—"Life."

This is the season when all the big apples are put on top of the basket or barrel.

SEWS LEATHER QUICK

Myers Lock-Stitch Awl sews like sewing machine. Loop on both sides. Repairs shoes, harness, satchels, etc. Great for agents. Sent prepaid. Guaranteed. Book D free.

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for selling seven 25c boxes "Merit" Blood Tablets. 30 days allowed to sell Tablets, return money and get ring. Address "Merit" Medicine Co., Room 54 Cincinnati, Ohio.

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for Varicocele. My latest methods surpass anything I have ever found. Most cases cured in 10 to 60 days. No pain, no danger, no experiments. Afflicted persons want cures—not experiments.

My specialty is varicocele, rupture, stricture and urinary diseases. Illustrated book and particular free, in person or by letter.

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Gold Watch FREE AND RING

We multiply give both a Solid Gold Laid WITH WIND American movement Watch highly engraved and fully warranted timekeeper equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Watch (also a Solid Gold Laid Ring, set with a Diamond) to every person who orders a \$2.00 diamond, for selling 50 pieces of handsome jewelry at 10c each. Order 50 pieces and when sold send us the \$2.00 and we will positively send you the watch and ring; also a chain. Ladies or Gents style. ALTON WATCH CO., Dept. 141 Chicago.

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Vanish Like Magic

FREE to Every Man or Woman



Would you like to eat all you want to, and what you want to, when you want to, without a chance for trouble in your stomach?

Would you like to say farewell for the rest of your life to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Distress after eating, Nervousness, Catarrh of the Stomach, Heart Fluttering, Sick Headache and Constipation?

Then send me 10 cents to cover cost of packing and I will mail you absolutely free one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts. They regulate the bowels, relieve soreness, strengthen every nerve and muscle of your stomach, relieve you at once and make you feel like a new man or woman. So write today enclosing 10 cents for the postage, etc., and get one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts that are celebrated because they cure where medicines fail. Write Dr. G. C. Young, 155 National Bank Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

"LAND" is a magazine that tells how you can make money in New York real estate. How you can start with \$10 and secure a piece of land that will multiply in value with the wonderful growth of New York City. It gives fascinating facts about the wealth that is being made in New York real estate and tells how you can share in it. Send me your name, address, and occupation, on a postal card and I will send you "LAND" free for six months.

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CATALOG FREE—DEPT. F-4 LACROSSE, WIS., U.S.A.

850,000 GRAPEVINES

69 Varieties. Also Small Fruits, Trees, &c. Best Rooted Stock. Genuine, cheap, 2 sample vines mailed for 10c. Descriptive price-list free. Lewis Roach, Box 11, Fredonia, N.Y.

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and \$2000 a year. We teach you at home in 3 months of your spare time by illustrated lectures and grant diploma with degree. Particulars Free. Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich.

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A SNAP For LIVE AGENTS

The Favorite Three.

Success is assured every farmer, who will heed the advice of the Breeders' Gazette in the breeding and care of his live stock, and follow the suggestion of The Farm Home in the growing of crops and general farm and live stock management and gives his wife the opportunity to read the Reliable Poultry Journal. The regular annual rate for the three papers is as follows:

Breeders' Gazette, one year.....\$2.00
The Farm Home, one year......50
Reliable Poultry Journal, one year .50

Total.....\$3.00

Send \$1.25 to The Farm Home, Box 47, Springfield, Ill., for one year's subscription for the three papers named above.

For Cold Rooms Hard to Heat.

The coming of the cold weather gives rise to the question of how best to heat those rooms and hallways of the house that seldom if ever warm up, no matter how big a fire there may be in the furnace or other heating apparatus.

The best way out of the difficulty is the use of auxiliary stoves—and of these it would be difficult indeed to find anything so handy and at the same time so clean and economical as the Perfection Oil Heater.

To begin with, it is absolutely safe. The wick can be turned as high or as low as possible without danger. But perhaps the MOST desirable feature of all is its convenience. The Perfection Oil Heater can be easily carried to any part of the house where more heat is required. It may be a cold bedroom, a chilly hallway, a sick-room. Or you can use it to heat the bath-room while you take your morning bath—then dress by it—and then carry it to the dining room and eat your breakfast in comfort. The occasions on which it can be called into use are numerous—and once you have tried the Perfection Oil Heater you'll wonder why you ever struggled through a cold winter without one. Another advantage is the smokeless burner, which prevents any of the unpleasantnesses that perhaps have given you a poor idea of oil heaters in general. It is very handsome in appearance and is beautifully finished in nickel and Japan.

Another home comfort for the long winter evenings is the Rayo Lamp, which can be used in any room in the house—from parlor to bed-room. It has the latest improved burner, making it unusually safe and clean, and an ideal lamp for all round household use.

The Perfection Oil Heater and the Rayo Lamp, combining as they do to make the house warm and cheerful, are valuable additions to any home, and no household should be without them. They are sold at a moderate price by dealers everywhere.

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I WILL SEND FREE

My Book and Instructions for Curing

Catarrh Deafness Failing Eye Sight, Sore or Weak Eyes

AT HOME



I want to place a copy of my new book, entitled "Perfect Sight and Hearing," in every home in the United States, absolutely free of charge.

This book tells you the cause of Catarrh, Deafness, Failing Sight and all eye, ear, nose and throat diseases. It tells you how to prevent these diseases and how all mild forms of these diseases can be cured at home.

This book gives the origin and history of the Absorption Treatment and the curing of eye and ear diseases at home. The information in this book is valuable to every person who suffers with weak eyes or ears.

In addition to sending you this book free

I WILL SEND YOU ONE MONTH'S TREATMENT On Trial

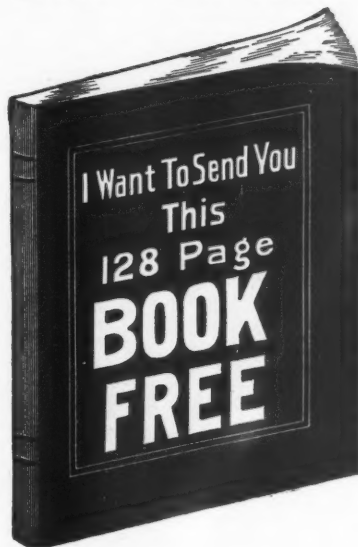
My Free Offer:

is open for acceptance to every person afflicted. My big book explains the remarkably simple method of curing these diseases. No matter who has treated you or how long you have suffered; no matter how long you have been deaf or suffered with Catarrh, or Weak eyes or any disease or weakness of the eyes, ear, nose and throat, or who has told you that you are incurable, I want to send you free, a copy of my book, and I want you to try the Absorption Treatment. It has cured hundreds of people who have been considered incurable, and I believe that it will cure all ordinary cases of eye and ear diseases, where the structures have not been injured or destroyed.

I will send a month's treatment on trial; it costs you nothing if it does not prove satisfactory for your case.

If you want to get well of your disease, if you want to learn how to keep perfect sight and hearing, write me today; tell me what disease you are suffering with, let me send you this book free, and a month's treatment on trial. Read the history of these cases below and if your case is no worse than theirs, you should get well quickly with this treatment.

Fill out the coupon and send me today, without delay. You may not have an opportunity of getting this great free offer again.



This offer is fair and square. If you suffer from Deafness in any form, Catarrh of the nose, throat, head or constitution, sore eyes, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Scums, Weak eyes, Failing sight from any cause; write and tell me what disease you have, I will give you the opportunity of testing the Absorption Treatment with the understanding that it will cost you nothing if it does not prove satisfactory.

There are absolutely no conditions to this offer. The Absorption Treatment does cure mild forms of eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, and I want to prove it. I want everybody to try it. I want them to see whether it is the treatment for their case or not. If it fails to convince them that it is the right treatment it will cost absolutely nothing.

A 100,000 people have used this treatment in their homes. Some had been partially deaf or partially blind, or suffered with Catarrh or failing sight for ten, twenty and thirty years, and restored their sight and hearing perfectly in one or two months. My book tells all about these cases and the kind of cases that can be cured.

Hundreds of cures like these, prove the merit of the Absorption Treatment, and it is for this reason, that I am going to give every person afflicted an opportunity to try it in their own homes, and if it fails to satisfy them, it costs them nothing.

These People Accepted My Offer--Read What They Say About My Treatment.

These People Were Partially Deaf Twenty-five to Forty Years and Now Hear Perfectly.

Mr. Isaac Scott, of Chrisman, Ill., writes: "I suffered for forty years from Catarrh and Partial Deafness; restored my hearing in one month."

David Williams, of Newcastle, Pa., suffered with ear disease and partial deafness for twenty-five years; restored his hearing perfectly in one month.

Mrs. P. L. Dawson, of Barnesville, Ohio, suffered with partial deafness and ear trouble for twenty-five years and restored her hearing perfectly.

These People were Partially Deaf for Fifteen and Twenty Years and Can Now Hear Perfectly.

J. B. Whitesides, of Monett, Mo., writes: "I suffered for twenty years with partial deafness; restored my hearing in two months perfectly."

Mrs. Nancy Pierce, of Russell, Iowa, writes: "I suffered with partial deafness for eighteen years and you restored my hearing perfectly."

Mrs. Louis Charoos, of Woodard, Okla., says: "I suffered for fifteen years with ear trouble and partial deafness. Restored my hearing perfectly in a short while."

These People Were Partially Blind From Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Inflammations, Scums, Etc.

Miss Lizzie Goldsby, of Woodberry, Ill., partially blind twenty-six years, from Granulated Lids, Scums and Growths. Restored her sight perfectly.

Mrs. R. F. Hill, of Yuma, Tenn., suffered for thirty years with tumors on the eye lids and weak eyes. Several operations had been performed with no permanent benefit. Restored her sight perfectly in two months.

W. L. Mulkey, of Demorest, Ga., suffered with inflammation and sore eyes twenty-five years. Restored his sight perfectly.

Willis E. Calvin, of Greeley, Colo., almost blind from Inflammations and Scums. Sight restored perfectly.

John J. Baugh, of Dimmock, W. Va., had growths on the eyes--had been operated on--they returned--used my treatment, has perfect sight.

Marion Blake, of Canadian, Ind. T., had inflammation of the eyes for four years. Doctors could not help it. Restored sight in one month.

Mrs. Ed. Pecue, of West Pawlet, Vt., could not read without glasses for twenty years. Restored her sight and threw away her glasses in one month, by following my instructions.

Special Notice

If you are not afflicted yourself and have no need for this offer you may have friends or neighbors who are afflicted with Catarrh, Deafness, Headnoises, Failing Eyesight, Sore Eyes or any other Eye, Ear, Nose or Throat Disease. You will do them a great kindness and a favor to me by showing them this great free offer.

Tell them to write to me I will gladly send them my Free Book and tell them how to get a month's treatment for their case on trial.

DR. W. O. COFFEE, Dept. 861.

Care of The National Eye and Ear Infirmary,
DES MOINES, IOWA.

DEAR DOCTOR:—I am afflicted with.....
and would like to have you send me free of charge, your 128 page
book and advise me how to get a month's treatment for my dis-
ease on trial.

Name.....

Address.....

**DR. W. O. COFFEE, Care National Eye and Ear Infirmary
Dept. 861., DES MOINES, IOWA.**



If I Could Talk to You

If I could walk right into your home and tell you all about the wonderful latest style Edison Phonograph, I know that I could convince you beyond a doubt that you **must** have this king of entertainers in your home.

And—If I could bring one of these superb new Phonographs with me right into your home and let you actually hear the wonderful concerts you would be convinced **without my saying a word.**

But—

As I can't bring the Phonograph myself, I am going to send it to you at my risk—on a free trial.

Read every word of my offer, see if you can imagine an offer more generous, more liberal, without my actually giving away the Phonograph. Write me today.

F. K. BABSON.

This is the regular Edison Standard Outfit—a fine instrument—but we also furnish this instrument with our special **Parlor Grand** equipment at only a small increase in price. This Parlor Grand equipment is fully described in our special circular which we send free with our catalog. Write for this circular today.



TRADE MARK
Thomas A. Edison

This Trade-Mark appears on each machine.
The phonograph is Mr. Edison's hobby. Although he has sometimes disposed of an interest in other inventions, he retains his interest in the phonograph. Mr. Edison's constant attention and experiments have made the Edison phonograph a perfect musical instrument.

The Editor knows this offer is genuine. Read what Mr. Babson says above.

THE EDITOR.

FREE TRIAL!

I will send the latest style Edison Phonograph on absolutely free trial to any responsible person in the United States. I don't ask any deposit or money in advance. We charge no C. O. D. You are under no obligations to buy unless you want to. I will consider it a favor if you accept the outfit on free trial. Then why should anybody refuse the free trial? At least send your name and address for the free catalog.

Just send me your name and address on the coupon below. I will mail you the beautiful new Edison Catalog and the very latest list of Edison Gold Moulded Records describing over 1,500 selections. I will also send you a beautifully engraved Free Trial Certificate made out in your own name. This Certificate entitles you to select **any outfit you wish** from the catalog as well as one dozen of the Edison Gold Moulded Records. Then, just as soon as you notify us of your selection, we will pack the whole outfit and ship it to you.



If after the free trial you do not like the Edison or if you think you do not want a phonograph just now, just ship the outfit right back to us **at our expense** and we do not charge you one cent. But if you want to keep the phonograph you may either send the cash in full or, if you prefer, we will make you this offer:

\$2.00 a Month

Now Buys a Genuine Edison Phonograph.

We will allow you to keep this Edison Outfit without a mortgage or lease or even a

guarantee from a third party, and pay for it in the **very smallest monthly payments.** We don't even charge you interest. On this

generous Easy Payment Plan of ours the Edison Phonograph doesn't cost you a cent more than it would if you paid the entire amount in cash. And the payments are so small that you never miss the money at all and the machine is paid for almost before you know it.

For Cash in Full: We are selling these genuine Edison Phonograph outfits on time at the very lowest price for which they can be bought for cash anywhere. Neither do we charge any interest on time payments. Under these circumstances we cannot allow any discount for cash on any Edison Phonograph.

After the Free Trial You can decide whether you would prefer to pay cash in full for your phonograph or take advantage of our easy payment plan. The terms which we are giving on our monthly payment offer are the most generous and liberal that can be made. Anyway get the free trial certificate and Edison catalogs.

Write for Free Trial Certificate and Our New 1908 Edison Catalog NOW

Send us your name and address on the coupon below right away. Get our magnificent new Edison Catalog. It is fully illustrated by large photographs of all the different Edison models. Get this Free Trial Certificate even if you don't intend to use it right away.

Remember all you have to do is to write your name and address plainly with either pen or pencil, tear the coupon off and mail it to us. It won't take you a minute to do it now, while if you put it off you will be sure to forget it. You are under no obligations whatever. The beautiful catalogs and the Free Trial Certificate won't cost you a cent if you send us the coupon now. Don't pass up an offer like this; fill that coupon out right now.

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors,
Edison Building, Suite 3312 Chicago, Ill.



Free Concerts in Your Home

The program below is just a sample of the many thousands of beautiful concerts which you can give with an Edison Phonograph:

Home Vaudeville.

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| 9210 | IS EVERYBODY HAPPY! | Miss Madge Mattland |
| 5847 | I MAY BE CRAZY BUT A AINT NO FOOL | Rob Roberts |
| | Comic Song | Edison Military Band |
| 9385 | CHICKEN CHOWDER | Len Spencer |
| 8302 | ARKANSAS TRAVELER | Rob Roberts |
| 9145 | EVERYBODY WORKS BUT FATHER | Arthur Collins |
| | Baritone Solo | Albert Benier |
| 9034 | NOBODY—Coon Song | Harlan and Stanley |
| 9065 | PEARL OF CALIFORNIA—Bell Solo | Edison Male Quartette |
| 5726 | TWO RUBES AT THE VAUDEVILLE | Edison Male Quartette |
| | Rube Sketch | Edison Male Quartette |
| 2233 | STEAMBOAT LEAVING THE WHARF | Edison Male Quartette |
| | Edison Male Quartette | Edison Male Quartette |
| 9233 | HEBREW SPECIALTY—Introducing Farody | Edison Male Quartette |
| | on "Then I'd Be Satisfied With Life" | Edison Male Quartette |
| 9064 | MY IRISH MOLLY O—Tenor Solo | Edison Male Quartette |
| 1215 | HOME SWEET HOME | Edison Male Quartette |

There are over 1,500 different titles in the complete list of Edison Gold Moulded Records which we send you, and every one of them is produced by the finest talent obtainable. You can give just as good an entertainment as the great Metropolitan theatres can produce and right in your own home without a cent to pay.

We want you to hear this and other programs on free trial of the Edison in your home. Try this Phonograph in every possible way. Invite your friends to hear a free Edison Concert, a free Minstrel Show, a Church Concert, etc., etc.

See how absolutely lifelike is the Edison's reproduction of the human voice, how perfectly you can hear every word in either a singing or a talking record. Put on a record of brass band selection. Notice the tremendous power and volume of sound that pours forth, and yet how perfectly you can hear every single instrument. Ask your friends' opinion of the Edison.

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Without any obligations on me, please send your Edison Catalog and also Free Trial Certificate, all free, prepaid.
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| 9210 | IS EVERYBODY HAPPY? | Miss Madge Maitland |
| 8847 | I MAY BE CRAZY BUT AIN'T NO FOOL— | Rob Roberts |
| 9385 | CHICKEN CHOWDER | Edison Military Band |
| 8209 | ARKANSAS TRAVELER | Len Spencer |
| 9145 | EVERYBODY WORKS BUT FATHER— | Baritone Solo |
| 9034 | NOBODY—Coon Song | Arthur Collins |
| 9065 | PEARL OF CALIFORNIA—Bell Solo | Albert Bonnier |
| 8736 | TWO RUBES AT THE VAUDEVILLE— | Robe Sketch |
| 2233 | STEAMBOAT LEAVING THE WHARF— | Edison Male Quartette |
| 9223 | HEBREW SPECIALTY—Introducing Parody on "Then I'd Be Satisfied With Life" | Julian Rose |
| 9064 | MY IRISH MOLLY O—Tenor Solo | Billy Murray |
| 1215 | HOME SWEET HOME | Irving Gillette |

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